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BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, AUGUST 6 1904

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> MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN PUB. CO. Publishers and Proprietors. ISSUED WEEKLY AT NO. S STATE STREET,

Boston, Mass. 33.00 per annum, in advance. So... of not paid in advance. Postage free. Single copies Scents. All persons sending contributions to The Plotte May for use in its columns must sign their name, not pecessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith, otherwise they will be consigned to the waste-basket. All matter intended for publication should be written on note size paper, with ink, and upon but one side. TERMS:

spondence from practical farmers, giving the its of their experience, is solicited. Letters idd be signed with the writer's real name, in ful, th will be printed or not, as the writer may

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North Central New York Notes.

As one gets into Jefferson and Oswego Counties farming of a little more varied nature is observed than appears in the ex-treme northern counties of the State, although Jefferson County is hardly second as a dairy county to any of the State. -

But the most Northern apple orchards of any note excepting by Lake Champlain, I noticed south of the centre of the county line in Jefferson, and this at the east end of Lake Ontario at Sackets Harbor. Then as I<sub>1</sub>moved south and over Oswego County I noticed apple orchards very generally on the farms and with a good setting of fruit this season. There was also considerable show of other Northern fruits. The county is also quite noted for its berry production and shipments of many carloads per day in the height of the strawberry season.

I continue to find a full average crop ot grass, hardly one-halt cut. An extra good outlook for potatoes, with the new crop already being put on the local markets, and down last week to sixty-five cents per bushel, with the expectation that fifty cents will be all they will bring when this is read. Corn, as last season, is very variable; some fine fields and many appearing very much discouraged. Oats are generally good, but not uniform on account of great difference in time of sowing H. M. PORTER. Oswego, N. Y., July 25.

Increasing the Hay Crop.

While securing the present season's crop there has been a good opportunity to note particularly the conditions of the different mowing fields, and what is necessary to be done with them in order to prepare them for future satisfactory yields.

The farmer who practices what is termed a short rotation of crops; that is keeping in grass for three or four years before plowing, devoting to cultivated crops for perhaps two years and reseeding to grass, will not have much difficulty in deciding what

Where the land is well cared for when in cultivation, the three or four years while in grass should not be long enough to cause any great deterioration or "running out," as it is called. The farmer practicing this kind of rotation, and finding it profitable, will not desire to make any particular change unless it is to get each year's cultivated crops as nearly as possible in a body for convenience in working. He will know each year what new fields are to be devoted to corn and potatoes, and the others will follow along in regular succession. Every farmer with land suited to cultivation will find some kind of rotation of crops of much use in his work, and if he has not yet instituted such a one, better commence this

On our own farm where the meadows are mostly suitable for cultivation, and raising our fields, this the third year, the yield was heavy, as much as two tons to the acre, of excellent hay, but in regular order it must be plowed this fall and devoted to corn anrich sod to turn under, full of vegetable matter, and that is what is much needed for best results on most of arm there will be a first we cut only about six loads of very poor hay from 135 acres. The lend tend to be the sol of arm thirties and that is what is much needed for best results on most of arm thirties are needed for best results on most of arm thirties are needed for best results on most of arm thirties are needed for best results on most of arm thirties are needed for best results on most of arm thirties are needed for best results on most of arm thirties are needed for best results on most of arm thirties are needed for best results on most of arm thirties are needed for best results on most of arm thirties are needed for best results on most of arm thirties are needed for best results on most of arm thirties are needed for best results on most of arm thirties are needed for best results on most of arm thirties are needed for best results on most of arm thirties are needed for best results on most of arm thirties are needed for best results on most of arm thirties are needed for best results on most of arm thirties are needed for the needed for best results on most of our land, and the crop another year may be expected to show the effects of this good start.

But all mowing fields are not of this character, and what to do with such as are in a poor condition is often a serious question. Where fields have been in grass for quite a number of years, and the yield has be much reduced, and weeds have largely taken the place of the grasses, the proper way is if the land is such that it can be plowed, to turn over and devote to some again seeding to grass. The fertilizing

plowing and thorough tillage. On nearly slowly but surely. I have put cement floors every farm are some fields naturally unin horse and cow stables. We have seen 

the purpose, it can be used to much advantage on the mowing fields. But this should be done while there is a good sward and yield, for in such cases there will be

the purpose, it can be used to much advantage on the mowing fields. But this should be done while there is a good sward and yield, for in such cases there will be the most benefit.

One of our Vermont farmers once remarked to the writer that he calculated to go over his mowing fields every year with manure or other fertilizers in small applications, and in this way he kept them up to a large production. This was on a farm specially adapted to grass. This is a kind of work that can be done after haying until the next spring, with manure. Of course, fall applications are to be preferred, for, in addition to the fertilizing properties, the manure will form a kind of mulch for the roots of the grasses during our often severe winters. Where there is a large amount of manure to top-dress with, a spreader will be of the greatest use. The amount per acre can be easily determined and the manure is spread evenly and re-

know that "I" alone could not have done it. Dairying, hens, cement floors. Butter large areas of barley were put in on soil sold, which contains no fertility, feed purtage areas of barley were put in on soil signs, and also the charts and reports, through, as a rule, while many have com-

Respherries and Blackberries.

The bright red raspberries, which are the sucker varieties, need but little pruning for the first summer or any succeeding summer.

The dark red raspberry, such as Columbian, and all blacks should be nipped the first season when the new cane gets to a height of tweive to fifteen inches. This makes the cane stocky and gives a large.

the local indications, and will get the rull usefulness of each. The study of weather signs, and also the charts and reports, should be an item in the public school course of every town.

Respherics and Blackberries.

A New York Raid.

It is nearing midnight, and the boat, with lights gleaming from every nook and cranny, is a brilliant contrast to the long, dark pier shed and the esplanade of West street, splashed by a driving, wind-blown rain. Late as it is, and disagreeable as the night is, there are plenty of signs of life both on the pier and in the street.

the pier and in the street.

The inspectors attack the cans. First there is a quick blow of the wire cutter which removes the wire, then a pounding starts the top of the can and discloses the milk below. Then the thermometer is thrust into it. The little eye of the electric light stick blinks upon the card, and the

"The reason the temperature limit is-placed at 50°," says Mr. P. J. Atkinson, chemist of the New York Health Department, pausing in his work, for he works-with his men, "is that above 50° the organisms, the germs or microbes in milk, double in a cubic centimetre of milk every twenty minutes. That is, if in normal milk there should be one million germs in a cubic centimetre, above 50° in twenty minutes there would be two millions. It is at least five hours from the time the milk arrives before it is delivered to the consumer in the city. During that time it is seldom if ever cooled. Its temperature is,

therefore, constantly rising.
"Not all of these germs are harmful," he continued, "but some are, and these produce the complaints which make the mortality of children so high. The department can take no chances."

The inspectors have been working for ten minutes now. They are surrounded by groups of drivers. The little thermometers are dipped and redipped, and covers are replaced as a muttered "all right" comes

from the inspectors.
"It's running all right tonight," says inspector Walter. "They are taking better care since our last visit. Hello, here's one."
He nodded toward the thermometer, and

there the bulb marked 61°.
"Oh, Clark," he called, "just try this, will you?" Inspector Clark comes forward, dips his thermometer, and it registered 61°, also. Whereupon Mr. Walters takes a card out of his pocket with the word "condemned" printed on it, writes in below the temperature and passes on to the next can

There is a single exclamation from one of the onlookers. The inspector turns toward

him.
"This your milk?" he asks, sharply.

"Oh, no," was the quick answer.
"They don't like to claim condemned milk," says Mr. Atkinson. "There are penalties, fines and other troubles."

For three hours the inspectors work until the perspiration streams from their faces. All the time the group surrounding them is

growing larger.

"Say, can 1 take my load?" inquires a driver. "It's getting late—I'll get in trouble."
"Certainly," said the inspector, "all that we have passed can, but don't touch

anything that has a card on it." "Sure not." said the driver, but five minutes later there is a protestation from him. He has just stowed a can on his wagon.

"Here, that can is condemned," says Inspector Clark. " No it ain't," says the driver.

"You've torn the card off." "So help me, I didn't," declares the driver.
Then two policemen come forward.

Clark turns the can around. There on a handle is a cord to which has been attached a card, and there is a little eyelet with a piece of the card still clinging to it.

The driver collapses in mute surprise.
"Well, I wonder who did that?"

"Well, if it is done again, somebody'll get into trouble."

In the hours that pass ten ten-gallon cans are found above the temperature limit. At last they are collected. The inspectors plunge into the little satchels again and produce a box of ounce phials.

From each can of condemned milk a phialful is taken, and on the label is written an identifying paragraph for the chemical laboratory. Then the inspectors wheel each can to the edge of the dock, and amid the groans of the onlookers the contents are poured into the river.

That is the procedure in a milk raid, and they are taking place every night all over the city.—N. Y. Herald.

Late Summer Chicks.

A hen that has a late summer or early autumn brood of chicks to provide for will, by reason of the exercise imposed by her duties, go into the winter in the very best condition for laying. The ravenous appetites of her family will keep her employed in a manner which will prevent her from be-coming excessively fat, a condition very common with molting hens.

The hen will remain with a brood of autumn chicks until they have attained con-

have passed through hard times. Portions of some trees are carrying foliage that is undeveloped, and the apples are small and will be of no account. Sometimes the whole of a tree is taken the same way, and looks though it was in a dying condition. The careful observer will soon learn to as though it was in a dying condition.

Strike a balance between the reports and The hay crop has been very good in this ning to lay before she weans her brood



duced to a fine condition, which should always be the case, however applied.

half ton of hay per acre for several years badly run-down and stony. Success standard superphosphate, but the fields, or. to know what hard times they at least, the grass, was in good condition to expect to see before prosperity and combegin with, not half run out. As hay is fort can be looked for. We do not want should study to do all we can to keep up who craves the out of door life, near to and increase the yield each year by all the nature's heart, with its freedom; but they E. R. T. means within our power. Franklin County, Vt.

Working Up On a Poor Farm.

A letter, which brought tears to my eyes more than once when I was reading it, is just to hand, from A. Zimmerman, Stepney, Ct., writes T. B. Terry, in Practical Farmer. It tells in a quiet way of the persistent hard work of a German farmer and his faithful wife. And then one who has struggled through similar hard times can

The following is the substance of friend Zimmerman's letter, which was written to get help on a certain point privately: Wife and I bought a run-down farm thir-We had had almost no experience in farming. We have got some fields almost like a garden now, but we had to pick stones every time before we plowed, until our fingers were worn so the blood would come. Wife always helped me until I was able to hire someone. I have removed hundreds of large rocks with dynamite. We keep a dairy of grade Jerseys now. They average three hundred pounds of butter per cow per year. We are using a separator. Wife does the milking mostly so I can work in the field until late in the evening. We get thirty cents a pound for butter the year around and never have enough. We have not usually amount to much; they need plowing and thorough tiliage. On nearly every farm are some fields naturally another than the some fields naturally should be some customers who have bought of us ever is in the midst of the haying are thankful for the rain. Potatoes, corn and bear should be some fields naturally should be s to tillage, yet with proper care they hard times, but our home is mostly paid for

lways be the case, however applied.

Commercial fertilizers should be applied circumstances as those given above, withstanding the hay harvest is upon us in early in spring. We have received an extra only the ground is not usually so on the same land, as the result of the appli- is possible without experience and withcation of only one hundred pounds of out money, but it is well for people such an important crop on most farms, we to keep any one from going onto a farm should go with their eyes open in regard to what is before them. If they can only start out of debt, the chance is much better. But unproductive land, little experience, and interest on a large debt to pay, will be likely to make a man and his wife grow old,

two years in one for a time. But to conquer under such circumstance is glorious. How much more noble to fight to overcome difficulties, to make poor land a garden, to leave the world better for your having lived in it, rather than to fight one's

Notes on the Hay Harvest.

I think I never saw the grass so clean from weeds as it is at this writing. No rust, little lodged clover, as we see little of the old-fashioned clover now-a-days, and alsike and redtop will stand up though thick as the hair on a dog. Many farmers are getting done, and their barns are as well filled as usual with the very best quality of fodder. With a horse, fork, rake and mower, it is but a pastime to get the hay.

All farmers want a tedder, and would have one if they did not cost so much. A tedder can be afforded at frem \$12 to \$15. Let them be put on the market at that figure and they will be used generally. Apples have dropped badly and do not promise as well as a month ago. Corn and grain, also po-D. H. THING. Kennebee County, Me.

Kennebec Farm Notes.

Most crops have nearly caught up to the verage mark. Nearly all crops have made rapid growth, notwithstanding the drought of the latter part of June and the first part of July. At this writing we are having a of July. At this writing we are having a little rain and drizzly weather, which is helping out the farmers some. Although it reliable, and do not usually indicate the little rain and drizzly weather, which is is in the midst of the having season, yet we

are thankful for the rain.

Potatoes, corn and beans are thriving.

We seldom ever saw any better prospect for a large crop than at the present time.

Should the frosts of the coming fall hold off until the average time, we shall hope for a bountiful yield of all our general field

People often write to us for advice about them. Potato bestles are quite thick, but earnest. We have had some very warm days, the temperature being nearly 100° in the shade. A. E. FAUGHT.

Kennebec County, Me.

The French National Society of Agriculture has recently received from one of its members an interesting communication on the preservation of butter by fluoride of sodium. The writer says this substance is not hurtful unless administered in doses of some 463 grains a day for animals weighing 125 pounds. From one-quarter to one gram (one gram, 15.43 grains) in a powdered state the strength of the fluoride, so far as its effect upon the health is concerned, is di-minished one-half by mixing. If, however, it retains its full strength, no inconvenience can result, as many physicians prescribe as much as sixteen grains every twenty-four hours in order to regulate digestion.

It is further stated that the fluoride can be used only in infinitesimal quantities, as more than 7.7 grains to a pound of butter renders it unpalatable, but that instead of making the butter indigestible and less nutritive, the fluoride, when used properly, is considered an aid to digestion.—Thornwell Haynes, Consul, Rouen, France.

Predicting the Weather.

The weather-reporting service, particu-larly in New England and the Middle States has been excellent this summer and has proved decidedly of use during the hay harvest. Year by year the department workers and their correspondents are adding to their efficiency as the result of

The time has come, arrived long ago in fact, when farmers can rely quite safely upon the reports given out. A farmer who is naturally a good judge of local weather signs, and who has learned how to study the Government weather reports including the weather conditions in other parts of the country, has a decided advantage in planning his farm work.

weather long in advance. But the Govern-ment weather men are often able to predict fairly well several days in advance, owing Potatoes, corn and beans are thriving.
We seldom ever saw any better prospect for a large crop than at the present time. Should the frosts of the coming fall hold off until the average time, we shall hope for a bountiful yield of all our general field crops.

The hay harvest is slightly below the general average, making about ninety-six contents of the say and similar means. For long-time predictions the station reports will not the predictions the station reports will not converte.

and so stocky that they will stand without the necessity of staking or otherwise sup-Cultivation should be continued till well

towards fall, and if new plants of the tip varieties are desired the tips should be put in in August or the first of Septem After picking, old canes should be cut out and burned, and the branches of the new growth left alone till spring, even if they grow out four or five feet. When spring fairly opens, go over the bushes and cut laterals back to ten to twelve inches, leaving each can standing like a well-balanced tree The blackberry should be treated in much

the same way as the black raspberry, as to nipping, trimming, etc., and a heavy mulch of coarse barnyard manure applied in the suffices for two pounds of butter, which it will preserve indefinitely. It is stated that fruit and causing strong growth of new the strength of the fluoride, so far as its fit all the bush fruits .- D. C. Converse, Fort

Cleaning Milk Cans. An interesting test of the effect of clean-

ing milk cans and making them germ free by the use of steam before milk is poured into them has been made in Germany Some time during hot summer weather two milk cans were selected; one was thoroughly well cleaned in the ordinary way by scrubbing with hot water, the other was subjected to the action of steam for half an hour. In the first, the milk went sour in twenty-three hours, in the second in 28 hours, and the contents of the first can were found to contain twenty-six times as nany bacteria as the other. The same experiment repeated in the winter, showed that the sterilized milk can will keep the milk sweet for nine hours longer than the

Apple Crop Disappointing.

The last of July enables one now to call culate with some degree of certainty in relation to the apple crop. Every apple tree not everloaded with fruit last year bloomed to its utmost capacity this spring, thus giving the impression that the apple crop would be the largest ever known. The high hopes of fruit growers in blossom time have been dashed to the ground, and the outlook for the apple crop in this section is from one-half to one-third of an average crop. Old orchards standing in sod land are faring worse than these that are cultirated. The June drop has been consider

vated. The June drop has been considerable, though not more than often takes place. Many trees failed to set apples proportionate to the bloom. No doubt the sold winter had something to do with the set of

as we do a large amount of corn for the silo, read between the lines so much that is not we can only keep fields in grass for three written. In thousands of cases all over this years. This doesn't give time for the yield great country have [German farmers taken of hay to become much reduced from usual run-down farms and in due time made them conditions, hence good crops are harvested, blossom like the rose. Their successes have and the quality is superior from the greater been pointed out to me time and again in abundance of the clovers, which is of much many States. They practically always sucimportance on a dairy farm. On most of

cultivated crops, manuring well before with thorough tillage of land and

### Dairy.

### Good Milking.

Tests at the Storr's Experiment Station how conclusively that the amount of milk given by the cows and the purity of the product both depend greatly upon the method adopted by the milker. One young man, who said he could milk, was given charge of the milking of six cows. At the end of a week the quantity given showed a shrinkage of twelve per cent. In another experiment, in which five boys, previously taught as to proper methods, were tested as milkers, four increased the flow seven, ten, ten and five per cent. respectively. The following instructions in regard to milking are in use at the station.

The milker should milk regularly, thoroughly and quietly. He should wear clean clothes, wash his hands before beginning to milk, and never wet them while milking. The cow should be brushed before being milked, and her flank and udder wiped with a damp cloth in order to minimise, as far as possible, the number of bacteria floating about in the vicinity of the pail, and likely to get into the milk. To the same end, the foremilk should be rejected, and the milking done into covered pails, with strainers arranged for the milk to pass through. Rejecting the first few spurts of milk from the test removes the milk containing objection able germs. The cleaner the milking is done the fewer the germs.

### The Milk Veins.

The milk veins found along the stomach of the cow should be very tortuous. They wind about on the belly and pass into the body through orifices in the rear of the fore flank. Their duty is to convey the venus blood to the lungs for purification. Hence the larger the vein and the greater its ramifications, the better indication it is that the circulation of the blood through the udder is very large; and naturally, the larger the circulation of the blood the greater will be the milk production; because milk after all is really a product of the blood.

### Selecting the Cows.

The ability to utilize food and convert it profitably into milk and butter is a quality of cows that varies with individuals. Among both ordinary dairy cows and cows of pure breeds the variation in this respect is quite remarkable, as illustrated to a marked degree in the study of the herd owned by the Connecticut Agricultural College, that was made during the year 1898. According to this study, the cow with the best record produced during the year 509 pounds of butter, at a profit of \$42.82; while during the same time the cow with the poorest record produced 172 pounds of butter at a loss of \$4.09. The variations in the amount of butter and milk produced by individual cows in this herd are not excep tional. The records of station herds and of hundreds of private herds, where individual records have been kept, show variations fully as great as these.

It is plainly evident that success in dairying depends very much upon the productive capacity of the individual cows that make up the herd. A very practicable way to improve the herd and increase the average productive capacity is to dispense with all the cows which the scales and the Babcock test together prove to be unprofitable. It would be pretty safe to assert that twenty cows selected in this way for their high and economical productive capacity, would be more profitable than twenty-five, and possibly even thirty cows, selected in the ordinary random method of making up a herd. -C. L. Beach, Storrs, Ct.

### Butter and Cheese Nearly Steady.

Boston prices are quoted same as last week or all leading grades. Some dealers claim to note sales are being made above top quotations. Others say that the market is weak under the heavy receipts, and that they would not be surare much larger than usual at this season or at any other season, and the same is the fact in all plenty and good. leading markets. But the price is very low, and the bargain level attracts large buying from speculators, who will keep their holdings in storage until the glut of the year is over. Choice lots sell readily as usual at full quotations. Firsts sell more slowly being in large supply. Lower grades are hard to sell, most buyers being will-ing to pay the prices now asked for the better lots. Choice dairy sells easily, but most lots grade lower and sell slowly. Print and box but-

At New York receipts are enormous. Buyers are critical about quality, and quite a good many marks that have heretofore been going at the top price now have to be shaded. Firsts are barely steady at 16 to 17 cents. Seconds are more plenty, and receivers are anxious to keep them moving into consumptive channels the lower grades, and there is an easy feeling New York State dairy is ruling quiet, and there is a light demand for imitation crea plies are somewhat large and the market tavors the buyer. Packing stock firm with more doing. Renovated quiet.

Heavy receipts of butter have contin the past week, but the market went no lower and indications suggest that the next movemen may be in the upper direction. Goods of extra quality brought premiums over top quotations Large amounts have been put in storage during the week. Receipts apparently reached the top limit July 19, when the total at New York was 27,588 packages. Since the figures have be considerably lower. The estimates for stock and storage in New York and Jersey City place the amount at 225,000 packages besides the butter carried over from last year. This is the largest stock that was ever in storage before in those cities. There is no export demand since prices cities. are even lower proportionately in the foreign countries usually taking American butter. Such shipments as are made are imitations, renovate

liberal; general quality less attractive than of late, with many lots showing a trace of heat, and with only a moderate home trade demand. stocks are accumulating, and tone lacks strength, though no change has been made in the official range of quotations; but top figure is certainly extreme, and only reached for ex-ceptionally fancy quality in perfect condition. ceptionally fancy quality in perfect continuous. Small white cheese especially slow, but not as plenty, as so many factorymen have turned to making colored. Large full cream cheese contains and fancy grades held making colored. Large full cream cheese con-tinues in light supply, and fanoy grades held about steady, but home trade demand limited, while exporters are showing scarcely any interest. Slight faults in either large or small size necessitates deep cuts in prices to attract spec-ulator's attention. Skims have a fair demand when fine, but cheap grades plenty and slow.

### The Boston Milk Corporation.

The new Boston Milk Producers Corporation has been duly incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts, and the charter is in the possession of Secretary Hunter. The work of distributing the stock and securing control of the market will be pushed vigorously. The outlook is con-sidered favorable and producers are loyally sup-

surprise to me, as he had favored the corporation plan all along, and had accepted a position as director. The action of the directors in electing Mr. Morse rather than Mr. Bullard chief officer of the corporation was not owing to any special opposition to Mr. Bullard, but was a result of the usual election uncertainties, and perhaps because Mr. Morse had been somewhat prominent in the work of drawing up the plan of incorporation. The producers have highly appreciated Mr. Bullard's work in their behalf, and believed that he was fully in sympathy with the new

plan."
"What seems to be the argument of the Bul

lard circular?"
"He claims there will be a disadvantage in "He claims there will be a disadvantage in case of lawauts. But there would rather be a gain in that direction, since the expense could be shared among the whole number, and members are not liable except for the amount of their shares of stock. He claims further that long contracts must be made, but this is not true. Milk will be sold on ax-months agreements, as at present. Mr. Bullard seems to be plunning to keep alive the old New England Milk Producers Association, of which he has been president, and which he claims is still in existence. But he can hardly succeed, since there is very little other opposition to the idea of a corporation. In any case it tion to the idea of a corporation. In any case it is too late to go backward, the plan of incorpora-tion having already been carried out."

A little circular or open letter signed by all the directors (except Mr. Bullard) was sent out last week, Thursday, by way of brief reply to ulard. The directors assert that all of the Mr. Bullard. The directors assert that all of the recent plan's projects, from the large corporation to the present \$30,000 plan were proved by Mr. Bullard, who, it is stated, never before suggested opposition or announced a preference for the association, having accepted nominations for director in the corporation June 30, and not until after election of officers did he show opposition. To quote directly: "The charter has been granted and the directors and members are highly pleased with the general favor with which

### **H**gricultural.

### Hay in Full Supply.

The leading hay markets of the country report quiet trade with supplies more than ample and prices tending to decline. The Eastern markets are particularly weak, the average of top grades in about a dozen markets being about fifty cents below last week's figures. In Boston the outlook is a little better than last week, receipts having fallen of somewhat. Dealers are that having fallen off somewhat. Dealers say that the new crop will no doubt sell at lower prices than those now quoted. The New York trade is very dull and arrivals liberal. Rye straw has been rather scarce, but the new crop is expected at once. Western markets have improved some what, arrivals being moderate and the demand fair. No. 1 and choice grades sell readily. outhern markets are quiet with receipts light and almost lacking, only small lots being wante

Green Fruit and Vegetables.

The market is quiet under moderate receip and demand. Supplies were considerably reduced during the long spell of stormy weather, and prices of some lines were helped thereby. The general range of values remains rather low. Southern squashes are a little higher, but the native summers hold about the same. Native green corn is more plenty and worth about \$1.25 per box of five dozen. Native shell-beans started the season at \$2 and are holding the price well. A few peas are arriving from Portland; large, ones, but somewhat mildewed and selling per bushel. A few so-called "native tomatoes are selling at \$2.50 to \$3.50 per bushel box. New are selling at \$2.50 to \$3.50 per busnel box. New Jersey tomatoes are plenty at 50 cents, and are of quite good grade. Cabbages are steady. Other leading vegetables as last quoted except for small changes, mostly in the downward di-

Native apples are here but are of low grade as yet. The price averages about \$1 per bushel ough, such as most of them are. The which is en New Jersey Astrachans, being further matured sell about as high as any of the natives yet arrive ing. Southern apples are poor and cheap, and not much in demand. Peaches are less abundant with the closing of the Georgia season. Sales of peaches have been large, and the quality has gen-erally been satisfactory to buyers. Many retailers sell the Georgias as Delawares, the latter term being best known to consumers. Plums hold teady in prices, also pears, but the con ment of California pear shipment is likely to ower the price level soon.

Blackberries of sound quality are selling well. Slueberries are in light supply and higher. Raspor at hold unchanged in price. Melons are cheap,

### Potato Market More Steady.

The potato situation has improved somewhat under lighter receipts at the leading markets.
The demand is active and present supplies are
being well taken care of. The majority of consumers have gone potato hungry for many months, and buy liberally now that the supply lots. Choice dairy sells easily, but most lots grade lower and sell slowly. Print and box butter is in moderate supply compared with tub local markets at \$1 or less per bushel. As soon as the bulk of the Northern crop begins to arrive prices may be expected to be at their lowest. But the markets may pick up again later, especially if rot should reduce the supply suitable for storing. No repetition of last year's high prices can fairly be expected at any part of the season, owing to the nearly full crop now in sight. The very early ones are finding a toler-ably good market. For the late crop nothing will probably be gained by hurrying to market them, unless rot should threaten storage.

The total potato acreage of the country is estimated as somewhat larger than last year. The crop started late, but was not much injured by insects, and the weather has been generally favorable except for excessive rainfall in some parts of the West. While the crup as a whole will be late, it is generally in a thriving condition and promises to average nearly a full yield. The only unfavorable conditions are reported on the Northern Pacific coast and in the Southwest; elsewhere the crop ranges from eighty-nine to ne hundred per cent. of a full crop

### Good Progress of Crops.

Crops, with slight exceptions, are in exce condition, and all are making good progress. The drought in northern parts of the section has been somewhat relieved by the rains at the close of the week, although there is need of more rain. Harvesting has progressed well, and under very stances, the crops being secured

and housed in excellent condition.

Reports indicate that with slight exception all cereal crops are in good condition. Corn has made excellent growth and is in a thrifty condi-tion, except in parts of Maine, where the soil is too dry and the leaves of the plants are beginning to roll and curl. Sweet varieties are now being picked and marketed in southern sections, and are tasseling and silking in northern portions of the district. Rye and oats are good crops and are being harvested under favorable conditions. eat is making good growth. The grain a whole, continues in a very satisfactory mising condition. crop, as a wh

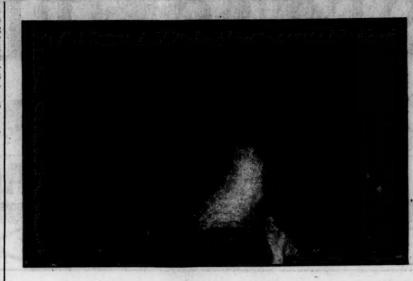
crop, as a whole, continues in a very satisfactory and promising condition.

According to the reports of correspondents, apples are uneven in some sections of Rhode Island and Connecticut, but in other quarters the outlook is favorable to a good crop, with the yield probably above the average. While there is still considerable complaint of dropping, the prevailing opinion seems to be that there will be no material injury to the general crop from this source. Early varieties are now ripening. Grapes are in good condition; plums and poars uneven and not satisfactory; berries are plentiful, although drying up in northern sections. ful, although drying up in northern sections. The general condition of the fruit crop is satis

will be pushed vigorously. The outlook is considered favorable and producers are loyally supporting the movement.

The recent hostile circular sent out by H. E. Bullard of Holliston was something of a surprise to the members of the corporation, since until now Mr. Bullard had appeared strongly in favor of the new plan.

In regard to this matter Secretary Hunter says: "The action of Mr. Bullard was a great



THIN RIND SOW, BEAUTY.

A typical specimen of this vigorous, hardy breed. Owned by John S. Phelps, Kentucky.

estimates place the yield much below the aver-age. Vines are doing well. Truck and garden vegetables are in good condition and making good growth. A number of correspondents re-mark relative to the scarcity of insect pests as

compared with other years.

All reports are favorable to the tobacco cro It is reported in good condition, the plants of good color, and more topping has been done during the week. There is an increased acreage of tobacco, according to reports from sever-correspondents, and from the present outlook the crop will be a large one.

Produce Notes. The lima bean crop of Ventura County, Cal. is reported short. This county is the lima bean

entre of the Pacific Coast region.

The Georgia peach season is about over, after the largest shipments ever recorded. Prices have been generally profitable, and increased plantings of peaches are indicated for the coming season. A flourishing canning industry has bee started to utilize the surplus fruit.

A. E. Mayer & Co. of New York, who have sent a special agent into the south of New Jersey trucking district, report a fine crop of tomatoes, the best seen in that section for several years but the cucumber pickle crop is reported shor on account of the vines dying, a result probably of the cold storms and unusually low tempera-ture. The pepper crop is reported large and

A report from a member of the Orange County (Cal.), Celery Growers Association states that a light crop is indicated the coming season, although it is too early yet to determine the exact acreage and other crop conditions. Orange County is the centre of the California celery in-

The watermelon market is in bad condition, or count of the over-supply, especially of the over grades. Carload prices at Georgia ship ping points dropped in one day from \$65 to b-low \$25, and sales were difficult even at the lower price, owing to the lateness of the season; a low range of prices is expected for some time.

Later reports from the Long Island cabbage

eed producing sections confirm the previous reports of a short crop.

Crops in southern Ontario promise well, as a whole, although nearly all reports indicate that the corn crop will be nearly a failure. Barley is ooking remarkably well; hay is fair to very good, oats fair to good, root crops promising and fruits about an average yield. Eggs are reported in rather short supply in many sections, and whatever surplus there is is wanted for ship ments to mining districts and western Canada.

### Literature.

There is a disposition on the part of the critics to deplore the fact that Mary Johnston followed her successful American Colonial romances with a story of the time of Elizabeth, and it is, perhaps, natural that those who have been surfeited with histori-cal romance should cry "enough." But there will always be room for imaginative tales, with notable history makers stalking through the pages and a background which is drawn with more or less fidelity to the Furthermore those whose fondness for blood-stirring deeds and ardent wooing in ye olden times has not been satiated, prefer a past master of the art for an en tainer to a novice of uncertain skill. Miss Johnston's latest book, had it been one of her earlier works, or brought out at the time when historical novels were in the heyday of their popularity, would have been widely proclaimed as a masterpiece of its kind. And today, if we are ready to accept what may seem rather stilted conversation as the proper Elizabethan "talk" of that period, there is enjoyment in abundance in this vigorous, heart-appealing narrative. Surely Sir Mortimer Fern was as gallant a man as ever wooed a lovely court lady. The fact that he was made to believe that he had betrayed his associates on one of his expeditions, when, as a matter of fact, the information was really given by another is no great strain on our credulity. And Sir Mortimer was something of a poet, too. Before he set sail he had fallen in love with Mistress Damaris Sedley, who was the "Dione" of his poetic fancies. She was worthy of Sir Mortimer's love. At sea, on the deck of the Cygnet he was a dashing leader, and his cry, "Follow me Follow me! St George and Merry England! Come on, men!—come on, come on!" was followed by a charge over the sides of the ship which resulted in the defeat of the Spaniards on the San Jose. At home, as one of the queen's ladies, Mistress Damaris Sedley dreamed of the gallant Sir Morti mer. Then there was the home-coming and the charge of treachery; a second expedition and a more satisfactory return to his lady love. A man of sturdy character, a noble expiation of a fancied wrong, a fearess record of soldierly faith, a fitting reward for a lasting love—all this we find in Miss Johnston's book. The story is shorter than the average romance of this nature, vastly superior in style and with a straightforward plot. The character drawing is distinct and the action ample. The illustrations by F. C. Yohn, are most commend able. (New York: Harper & Brothers

Herbert Spencer has laid bare his inner-most life in his two-volume autobiography which has just been published. "A natu-ral history of myself," he terms it in his preface, and in it the simple nature of the great philosopher stands revealed. These bulky volumes contain many trivial details, information which a biographer would have eliminated or condensed. Written by Spen-cer himself they throw a vast amount of the author of " The Synthetic Philosophy " was a rather vain, self-conscious person, all must admit after a reading of these two

greatly to the author's fame, it will be read nection by this woman writer, but the Old with interest by his many followers in this country who have studied assiduously his proved upon either in style or in human in-

years his energies were bended in the wrong hood a single lesson in English, and as he says he has remained entirely without formal knowledge of syntax throughout his life any faults of construction and style may be forgiven. He could at least recognize his hortcomings in this direction. He began his career at the age of seventeen with what he terms a "false start,"—by adopting the profession of a civil engineer. At the age of twenty-three he went to London seeking literary work. At twenty-four he ecame a sub-editor of The Pilot, for a brief period. Four years later we find him engaged in journalism, and at work on his first book. It was really the publication of "Social Statics," that rought him to the attention of the critics, if not the reading public in general. He was, of course, an unknown author and his first book by no means made a "big stir." Even at twenty-eight he had no settled career, but he continued to write, and proected a psychology which absorbed his time which was not devoted to The Economist, the paper which then employed him. His second book, "The Principles of Psychology," as it was called, was well received by some of the critics, particularly by G. H. Lewes, whose name was soon to be connected with that of George Eliot. Shortly after Spencer went to Paris for the first time-he was then thirty-five-but he laments that the glitter of the Parisian city soon palled upon him. He pauses to tell us that his health was good at the time, but a night of sound sleep was ever unknown to him. The system of philosophy which will be forever associated with the rame of Spencer occupied the best years of his life—the period, when, after his rolling-stone career and his initial writings, he carried out his elaborate plans in a most thorough and painstaking manner. At forty these plans had been finally made, and at that time he did not anticipat completing his work until he had read sixty. Here in the United States he found a good friend in Professor Youmans, and he admits that United States has ever been a good market for his works. Indeed, the which are due in large measure to the publishers insert a note in which they assert that 368.755 volumes of Mr. Spencer's writings had been sold by them down to the first of the present year, to say nothing of unauthorized editions. The latter half of the second volume of his autobiography therefore contains the story of his great life work; up to his fortieth year he had been a miscellaneous writer-although the study. the thought and the writing had served as a fitting school for his more mature labors. As he continued his work, and as these men like Mills, Huxley, Tyndall, Lubbock and Busk were greatly instrumental in bringing them to the attention of the reading and thinking public. His admirers in America had already testified to their ap preciation by a substantial gift. Conse quently, at the age of forty-seven he had become firmly established, and the re mainder of his life was smooth sailing.

philosophical works. We see the active

mind ever at work, even though for many

His principal diversion was fishing. When a boy he was fond of this sport, but later the struggles of a dying fish led him to bandon it. Later in life he found fishing an admirable sedative, serving so com-pletely to prevent thinking that he resumed it. At sixty-two a trip to the United States was one of the interesting events of his life. Boston he naturally found delightful, and as for Concord, he says: "'Sleepy Hollow' is so beautiful and poetical a spot as to make one almost wish to die at Con cord for the purpose of being buried there. Of his later life, his failure to marry, his reflections and final writings we must pass over. The book gains in strength and interest as it draws to a close. It will, on the whole, rank as one of the notable—if not the notable autobiography of the year. (D. Appleton & Co. Price, \$5.50, net.)

Described in the sub-title as a romance of old Judea, this novel by Mark Ashton is based on Biblical history, having for its principal female character Jezebel, Queen of Israel, of unsavory memory. Jezebel lives fairly well up to her reputation as the peer of the world's infamous women in the pages of this romance. She captivates the shepherd Azalim, who is betrothed to Zillah, a fair maiden, and under the spell of Jezebel, Azalim forsakes the God of his fathers. But his infatuation does not continue, for the wiley queen soon tires of the simple shepherd and plans his destruction. He is not, however, killed, but for a time endures a living death as a leper, one of those outcasts who were compelled to cry "unclean, unclean," whenever they moved about. Then the broken-spirited Azalim encounters Zillah, his former love, who has become a self-sacrificing friend of the lepers. Their reunion is most touching. Jezebel, in the meantime, has continued her notorious career and finally learns to her surprise that Azalim is alive, and that their baby is in the keeping of Zillah. It soon becomes clear sailing for Azalim, for he is miraculously cured of his leprosy while Jezebel comes to an ignominious end. It should be said that Azalim is a purely fictitious character, as is, of course, Zillah. The great prophet Elijah is introduced by light on his life and characteristics. That the author and the local color is laid on with a lavish hand. There is a plethora of action and emotion throughout the book, and the whole story is boldly conceived and must admit after a reading of these two volumes, and if he displayed in his daily life a sense of humor the reader of his autobiography is in ignorance of the fact; there is no evidence of this leaven in the pages of the combine bible material with her vivid imagination. No offensive use has been the speed Scriptures in this con-While the autobiography may not add made of the sacred Scriptures in this conerest. (Boston: L. C. Page & Co. Price,

Leona Mildred Bicknell went to Africa Leona Mildred Bicknell went to Africa for the reason that her father and mother were missionaries to the dark continent. The story of her journey from Burlington, Vt., to the home of the Boers and Zulus as told by this young miss of ten is a most unusual and oreditable plece of work, even after making due allowance for the editing which her manuscript must have received. which her manuscript must have received before it was published. In simple style she tells first of her sea voyage from New York to Southampton and her tour around London, including a visit to the Tower and Westminster Abbey; then we have an ac-count of the sail to Cape Town, and a description of the people in South Africa.
English, Boer, Indian and Kaffir, these four she met and became more or less acquainted with during her life there. The missionary field was in Zulu Land, and the breaking out of the Boer War only added to the excitement of her experience. Besides the pec ple themselves we have accounts of ostrich farms, and diamond mines, and other in-formation. On her return to Cape Town she visited the leper colony where she wit-nessed sights which she will doubtless never forget. After two years in South Africa she started on the return voyage, turned with a better knowledge of geography than she could ever have obtained from books. A story such as this, aside will have a peculiar fascination for boys and girls, who will delight to read of the actual experiences of some one about their own age. There are twenty-four full-page half-tone illustrations in the book, and these add vastly to its value. A portrait of the little author appears as a frontispiece.
(Boston: Lee & Shepard, price \$1.00 net.)

"Daphne and Her Lad," by M. J. Lagen and Cally Ryland, purports to be a real correspondence between two journalists, man and a woman, who do not see each other until near the conclusion of the story, when they discover they are hopelessly in lore. The outcome of this affair is a genuine surprise, and the tale, in spite of the sentimentality, is entertaining, and presents literary bohemia in truthful colors.
Philadelphia and a Southern city furnish the localities for the tale, and the epistles of which it is composed were not intended originally for publication, we are told. The frontispiece, by Eliot Keen, is a character picture of the heroine, (New York: Holt

& Co. Price, \$1.25). We have added to The Story of Explora tion" The Penetration of Arabia: a Record of the Development of Western Knowledge Concerning the Arabian Peninsula." by David George Hogarth, M. A., F. R. G. S., F. S. A., Fellow of Magdalen, Oxford. He has made a prolonged study of the literature of Arabian travel, and though he has had little personal acquaintance with the inhabitants of the country he treats, or their language, he has, nevertheless, produced an instructive and appreciative work, embodying the results of the labors of other writers. There is so little known by the general reader about Arabia that this volume. with its illustrations from drawings and photographs, and its maps by J. G. Bartholomew, will be a welcome addition to works of travel, and the author expresses the opinion that when the ual political changes and convulsions. constant advance of Ottoman power in the peninsula have ceased to disturb its society. Europeans will doubtless complete the penetration of Arabia. The first part of the volume is devoted to the pioneers beginning with a chapter before exploration, and the second to their successors in the second generation of Arabian explorers, who began their labors in the middle of the nineteenth century. The author has evidently spared no pains or labor in his scholarly endeavors to give a concise yet compre asive trea ent of his difficult subject. An excellent and apparently exhaustive index, prepared by Mrs. Hogarth, adds to themerit of the publication for immediate reference. (New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. Price, \$1.25.)

### Curious facts.

--- Officers of the Pueblo and Beulah Valley Railway, an electric line seventeen miles long, which has just been completed, have adopted a new system whereby passengers over the road will pay according to their weight instead of by the mile, as is usual. Passengers will step upon scales at the ticket office, and will be charged so

uch a pound.

—In Japan the well-to-do have almost always in their houses one room called the "chamber of the inspiring view." Its essential is a beautiful view, but taste is catholic in Japan, and lightful view may be a blossoming cherry tree, a glimpse of a river, a miniature garden or only the newly fallen snow. In this delightful country they get up parties to visit the maple trees in the glory of autumn color, or the fresh, untrod-den snow, as in this country one gives theatre parties and dinners.

-Three of the five women on the Revolut ary War pension roll are New Englanders. They are Hannah Newell Barrett of Boston, Mass., aged 103, pensioned by special act as the daughter of Noah Harrod, who served two years as private with the Massachusetts line; Esther S. Damon of Plymouth, Vt., eighty-nine, pensioned as the widow of Noah Damon, who served in the Massachusetts line from April, 1775, to May, 1780; and Rhoda Augusta Thomp-1775, to May, 1780; and Rhoda Augusta Thomp-son of Woodbury, Ct., aged eighty-two, pen-sioned by special act as the daughter of Thaddeus Thompson, who served six years as private in Col. John Lam's New York regi-ment.

-An order from South Africa for eightee thousand eight-horse plows has been received by a plow manufacturer in the United States.

Solomon Shattuck of Hollis claims to have the best teeth for a man of his years in New Hampshire, if not in New England. He is ninety-three years of age, and with the exception of four wisdom teeth, which were extracted several years ago, and one lost when a boy, he has all his teeth in perfect condition. Local dentists say his is the most remarkable case they ever

—The United States produced nine th pounds of tea the past year, the farms being in North Carolina and Texas. —Johns Hopkins has one professor to every four students, Yale one to every nine, and Colum-bia, Harvard and Pennsylvania one to every ten. —The man who first made steel pens got \$1

apiece for them.

—It is said that the Turks were the first to bury their dead in cemeteries adorned with orna--Prof. Hans Molisch of Prague has re-

—Prof. Hans Molisch of Prague has re-ported to the Vienna Academy of Sciences the discovery of a lamp lighted by means of bacteria, which he claims will give a powerful light and be free from danger, thus being valuable for work in mines and powder magazines. The lamp consists of a glass jar in which a lining of salt-potre and gelatine, inoculated with bacteria, is placed. Two days after inoculation the jar be-

Painkiller

YHAHHTI

comes illuminated with a wonderful blutsh-green light, caused by the innumerable bacteria which have developed in the time. The light without brilliantly for from two to three weeks, after ward diminishing in brightness. It renders faces recognizable at a distance of two yards, and large type is easily legible by it. Professor helicisch asserts that the lamp yields a cold light, which is entirely asfe.

—The United States constitutes the lichest nation on the globe. Mulhali furnishes these figures: United States \$81,750,000,600, Great Britain \$89,030,000,000, France \$47,550,600,000, Germany \$40,260,000,000, Russia \$32,125,000,000, Austria \$22,660,000,000, Italy \$15,800,000,000, Normal \$11,300,000,000. These computations are littled. \$11,300,000,000. These computations are upon values as shown by real estate red buildings, merchandise and railways, as we the circulating medium in each nation.

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n object.—S. H. Garvin. The best breed is the one that the indiviinal is most interested in, because he will give it the best care.—J. P. Moulton.

My experience in poultry raising has been with Plymouth Rooks, which I consider among the best breeds for eggs and poultry for which there is a great demand. -Leander McFarland.

find the best eggs where the farmers eep straight, pure breeds, such as Ply-I have kept White Wyandottes for eggs and poultry, and have found them very satisfactory. The Plymouth Rock is a close second. The Leghorns, although giving a lighter carcuss, mature early and are good layers .- E. G. Lovejoy.

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We honestly believe that there is no new breed that will compare with them for they were hatched and the cost of the food breeding true. In most new breeds the greater part of the chicks will be culls or poor specimens, while with the Columbians the poor specimens are in the minority. There is no question but what they are destined to become the most popular variety of the Wyandotte family, and their admission to the standard is only a question of a short time. W. B. RICHARDSON. Knightsville, R. I.

Poultry on the Farm. The farmer who does not keep poultry not only loses an opportunity to add measurably to his income, but he fails to avail himself of one of the most important privileges that naturally belongs to the tilier of the soil, the opportunity to provide for his table at nearly all seasons of the year the cost of producing them and all the labor

It is true that many who do keep poultry give this last as a reason for so doing and assert that they believe all they obtain in that way costs much more than it would if they purchased it in the market, and that may enemies when small. In the village the dogs cert and trouble, but when they were allowed to run at large that way costs much more than it would if the loss was too great. They have too many enemies when small. In the village the dogs cert and rate are often destructive. the hens are really "more plague than

### THE MONEY SIDE.

But it is of the profit of keeping hens and growing chickens that I propose to treat in this article, and I will say at the beginning that I have kept and raised poultry many years since the time, when as a boy, bought eggs to hatch out under the hens on the home farm, paying for them what was thought to be an extravagant price, because thought to be an extravagant price, because and especially for the clinkens under these the eggs were from hens whose parents had been exhibited at what I think was the first but in many cases the women and children on the farm, or some old man, who has not hall above the depot of the Fitchburg rail
where the eastern half of the country from Cleveland, O., to Eastport, Me. Several lots were exported to London by refrigerator tempted to predict the wholesale price returned to growers ranged to \$1.25 to \$2.50 per crate. The crop was marked the pipe of peace.

Our slumbers ended early in the morn-from Cleveland, O., to Eastport, Me. Several lots were exported to London by refrigerator tempted to predict the weather. Chafing road in November, 1851, or the second one will be willing to do this. Many women car to New York, and thence by steamer in cold held the next year, I do not remember

I have kept as many as two or three hundred at one time on a farm, and I have been where the yard at my house only had space for a dozen or thirty. I have kept them where they had full range on a large farm, and I have kept them where they were closely yarded in a space scarcely a rod square in they have more love for their charges, and summer, and where in winter they were perhaps because they pay more attention to confined to the house for weeks at a time, when there was snow on the ground, and my other work did not give me time to clear it away that they might get out on the

I HAVE KEPT A STRICT ACCOUNT of the cost of all that the fowl and chickens consumed in several different years under widely varying conditions, and of all the eggs and poultry produced, whether sold or used at home, the latter being credited at the market price each week, and I have never failed to find the poultry yard one of the most profitable investments on the farm in proportion to the amount of capital required and the amount of time and labor given to its care, and this without ever having sold either eggs or birds at a fancy price, and without having been assisted by the use of incubators or brooders. have also examined the accounts kept by thers, and seldom, if ever, failed to see that there was a profit in poultry keeping. have never succeeded in having a flock hat reached the two-hundred-egg-a-year mit, and have thought that they were do-ing well when the whole flock showed an everage of 150 eggs in a year, which, of purse, meant that some of them had exeeded that number as others had undoubtdly fallen below it. Twelve dozen eggs in e year from the time they began to lay is, deed, a good average, if such accounts as have seen are fairly representative of the oultry on the farm or in small, village lots.

## MODERATE RANGE BEST.

Contrary to the general opinion, the best sults have not been obtained when the the smallest I have been sometimes oliged to use, but at the rate of from four andred to six hundred fowl on an acre, d when the chickens while small were ept closely confined in wire cages not

larger manutacturing towns of Massachusetts, or throughout New England, and as the cost of keeping a hen a year, where all the food she eats must be bought for her, seldom exceeds one dollar a year, even when she is given a variety of grains, meat food and green food, and often is kept much below that figure upon the farm where many unconsidered trifles of no value elsewhere can be thrown into the hen-yards, it will be seen that there is a profit of about two dollars per year from the eags alone. two dollars per year from the eggs alone.

GOOD AS A BANK ACCOUNT.
We have often heard the hog spoken of yandottes, Plymouth Rocks and Rhode siand Reds are kept where meat is more of which he puts a little each week in the shape of food house. shape of food bought, and from which he derived in the end a handsome sum in the shape of his year's supply of pork and lard, but to my mind the flock of poultry is a much better savings bank, because one does not have to wait months for a return, but can draw his dividends daily or weekly and still have his capital unimpaired. Then, too, as a consumer of table waste, and of the unmerchantable vegetables and fruits from the farm, and a destroyer of insect enemies of the farmer, the poultry are better than the swine, while of the relative merit of the food obtained from the eggs and poultry and from the fiesh of swine, and the palat-ableness and wholesomeness of the two, there are not many who would not decide in favor of the poultry.

SELL POULTRY, TOO. But it is not to the eggs alone that I would look for the profit of the poultry. It seldom pays to keep a flock of hens more than a year after the time they begin to lay. Individual fowl of value for breeding purposes, or as mothers for chickens it may pay to keep longer, but any one who carefully keeps a watch of his flock will find some sluggish ones that it will not pay to keep as long as that, and thus practically the entire flock should be disposed of once a year, and young pullets grown to take their place. To do this one needs to hatch out each year from three to four times as many chickens as he keeps of old hens. He may reasonably expect that about one-half of the entire lot will be males, and in some cases the proportion will exceed that, and these sold in the market at a proper age, when well fed, will sell for much more than the value of the eggs from which they have eaten. And if he is at all particular about the quality of his pullets, or if he is attempting to have a flock uniform in color and shape, types of his favorite breed, he will find many pullets to cull out and sell when he sells the cookerels, and they with the sale of the old fowl, if they are not wanted for the family table, will give a pretty net sum at the years' end, while if eaten at home they will be no less

valuable. When managed in this way, I have found that the income and the net profit from the sale of chickens and old fowl exceeded that from the eggs. Whether I sold broiler luxuries of fresh new-laid eggs, well-fed chickens and well-fattened fowl.

It is true that many who do keep poultry and then separate the sexes, and put them in yards requires some care and trouble, the dogs, cats and rats are often destructive, but on the farm these are assisted in reducing the flock by foxes, skunks, minks, weasels, hawks and crows, and when I said above that I usually found greater profit where I kept the poultry yarded, I might have said that this was because of greater security from loss of old fowl and young

chickens from these depredations. TO PROPERLY CARE FOR POULTRY and especially for the chickens under these like it during the summer, at least, as a welcome change from the household duties, and an excuse for being out of doors. But if they do not, the income will repay the cost of more expensive labor, though it often seems that when the poultry are under a woman's care they thrive better than when the little details that are important in the results.

ANOTHER ITEM. There is one other item of income from poultry that is not often considered. When the farmer has a garden, grass crops or cultivated fields, the droppings from the fowl can be so saved, cared for and utilized, as to add much to their productiveness, and perhaps save much in the amount of fertilizers to be purchased. This should be the farmer's care, as it is for his profit, and will go far toward repaying him for all the care he gives the poultry, and for the interest upon his investment.

M. F. AMES.

### Poultry Lower.

Reported for this paper by S. L. Burr & Co.:
"The conditions of the poultry market are quite a little different from what they were a week ago. At the time of our last letter we had a very strong, active market, but since that time there seems to be something of a break in the market, and the market, been extremely slow and the movements have been extremely on all kinds of poultry, both fresh killed and

"We quote today's market on fowls, if choic New England dressed, 14 to 15 cents; fancy broiler chickens, 20 to 25 cents; fancy roasting chickens from 25 to 30 cents; other kinds of poultry are practically unchanged. We anticipate a somewhat improved demand on poultry from now until the first of September. Quite a good many things enter 'n to give us the hope that we shall see a more active market. The unsettled conditions of the general meat market, on ac-count of the strike and other things, will help poultry quite a little, in our opinion, es titions continue any length of time."

Firm Egg Markets. The egg market continues firm with a rising tendency. The proportion of low-grade eggs is rather large, as usual in hot weather. Hebrew traders are buying up the poorer sort showing injury by heat and putting in cold storage for an expected advance in price. Indications are that quite a proportion of storage stock will come out during the month of August, dealers preferring to take a small profit early rather than wait for the possibility of higher prices later in the sea-

during the month of Augus, desires preserving to take a small profit early rather than wait for the hens to stand erect that under these conditions. It is true that under these conditions are easy smust be often moved to new spots, both for cleanliness, and that they might pick for themselves the tender blades of grass they like so well, and the old fowl in them nearly every day. But these items they market rate average not far from twenty-market rate average not far from twenty-ma



COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE MALE.

Chapin & Adams: "Why not suggest to your readers that a good demand exists in Boston ifor choice fresh eggs shipped under individual marks. That is for large brown eggs, clean and well packed, and furnished in large quantity and regularly. Poultry farmers who can send a supply of this kind may be sure of ready sales at more than the top market price for the regular grades, and they will get the cash for them every week. Such eggs sold part of the time last winter as high as 48 cents. They are worth about 28 cents now. White eggs of same grade always sell about 2 cents below brown. There is good money in fancy eggs, and it is surprising that the money in fancy eggs, and it is surprising that the demand is not better supplied."

### porticultural.

Fruit Growing for Profit.

Profit in fruit growing depends on atten tion to the smallest details. The merchant who gives attention to the smallest details of his business will, in most cases, succeed The manufacturer, if the price of his products is low, will make a profit out of his waste material. If the farmer as a fruit planted, cattle are allowed to destroy, or no care or attention is paid to it. If the tree comes into bearing, it is not cultivated, pruned, or in any way cared for. The result will be small, knotty, almost worthless

If profit in fruit growing is to be secured. let it be given through cultivation, careful pruning, spray at the proper time; thoroughly examine your trees at least twice each year for borers.—S. A. Gutshalf, New

Hale's Georgia Peach Crep.

Toward the close of the Georgia peach ship ping season indications are that total shipments will reach five thousand carloads. J. H. Hale reports that the great Hale orchards at Fort Valley, Ga., have shipped 203 carloads of 560 crates each with six baskets to the crate. The crates each with six baskets to the crate. The pay-roll for the week ending July 20, shows over nine hundred men and woman working in the orchard, about 250 whites and 650 blacks. The cost to harvest a market of 203 carloads including labor, packages, ice, cartage, and commissions was a total of \$121,000, during the five weeks of the harvest season. The prices received ranged from 35 to 75 cents a basket retail, the wholesale price returned to growers ranged to \$1.25 to \$2.50 per crate. The crop was marketed all over the eastern half of the country

## The Early Outlook For Grapes.

The grape crop of southern Michigan, according to a report from Lawton, Mich., is expected to be a little over half a crop, but the acreage has been somewhat increased, and it is expected that the shipments will amount to fully one thouand cars, of which the Southern Michigan Fruit Association will handle seventy-five to ninety per cent. The report is by C. Dunham, secretary of the association.

of the association.

The crop in the Pennsylvania grape region was reported large, the anticipated output being about six thousand cars compared with an output last year of four thousand cars. Shipments usually begin about Sept. 1.

Blood & Crandall of Brockton, N. Y., report a graph reserves in the Chartenius series. N. Y.

good grape crop in the Chautauqua region, N. Y. Concords promise a good yield, with good clus-ters well shouldered, but Niagaras are reported

ters well shouldered, but Niagaras are reported promising not so well.

A leading shipper of the Lake Keuka region, W. N. Wise of Penn Yan, N. Y., reports an indicated prospect of not much more than three-quarters of a crop of grapes in that section. In some vineyards he reports the crop is excellent, while in others it does not promise much better than last year, when the yield was about half a crop.

### Apple News.

A region which shows a very heavy shrinkage in the expected apple crop includes the Central States, Lake Region and Prairie States. Where a loss is shown over early estimates of one-sixth to one-fourth, the amount predicted early in the season, the trouble is ascribed to low temper-

season, the trouble is ascribed to low temper-atures, lack of sunshine and too much rainfall, all resulting in a poor set of fruit. The Orange Judd Farmer summarizes numer-ous reports in the statement that a complete falling off is indicated in the enormous yield exfalling off is indicated in the enormous yield expected early in the season and in many section, notably the Mississippi Valley, parts of New England and New York; the yield will be much curtailed by imperfect fertilization in blossom time and by other cavese.

The report of the meeting of the Michigan State Fruit Growers' Society, July 20, indicates a shortage in the fruit crop of the State owing to insects, cold weather and neglect of orchard. In the paper by Secretary Bassett a preference was expressed for the Ingalis Mammoth peach over

expressed for the Ingalls Mammoth peach over the Elberta. The use of clean, new packages the Elberts. The use of clean, new packages were advised rather than to ship crates or packages a second time. He urged that only the matured apples be gathered for packing, and that they should be graded when picked. The average of the apple crop in the State, he thought, would be about fifty per cent. of a crop, Baldwins being particularly scarce, while Greenings and Russets promised better.

The famous Albermarle Pippins of Rappahannock, Culpeper and Madison Counties, Va., are reported a very light yield this year, advices indicating from eight per cent. of a crop down to a complete failure. Last year the crop was a very large one.

B. F. Newhall & Sons: "We believe the apple crop in New York State and other large Eastern producing sections will be large outside a few points where the crops have no effect on the market, I can see no reason to expect a serious

decidedly weak. Much of the Western stock has to sell at 17 to 172 cents, with very defective goods lower, and average best graded goods from northerly sections are easily bought at 184 to 19 cents. There are very few of the fancy country candled Western, for which our highest quotation can be obtained. Choice dirties steady, but ordinary qualities weak and sell at irregular prices.

Special Eggs Wented.

Chapin & Adams: "Why not suggest to your readers that a good demand exists in Boston ifor choice fresh eggs shipped under individual marks. That is for large brown eggs, clean and well packed, and furnished in large quantity and regularly. Poultry farmers who can send a supply of this kind may be sure of ready sales at more than the top market price for the regular grades, and;they will get the cash for them every week. Such eggs sold part of the time last winlar in German markets; Holland and Belgium medium crops. This year the early apple crop in all the leading apple-growing countries of Europe is large and we expect much lower prices early in the season than at a corresponding time last year. We expect moderate prices for all American and Canadian apples in the European markets throughout the season. There will probably be no demand for pears on account of the large surplus of this crop in France, which will be shipped to British markets, and we advise shippers to dispose of pears in the home vise shippers to dispose of pears in the home markets."

Philadelphia and New York are now receiving a portion of their beet supply direct from the Brighton abattoirs. While the slaughtering at ucts is low, will make a profit out of his waste material. If the farmer as a fruit grower, would give the same attention as the merchant or manufacturer, profit would be assured; but in most cases the tree is got when the prices first went skyward has evi-dently not been overcome. The retailers con-tinue to complain that their sales are alarmingly

My summer vacation was planned to take in the ascent of a high peak in the White Mountains with a city friend, a gentleman who had not had the advantage of mountain climbing. We planned to make part of the ascent the day before, resting at an old farmhouse part way up the mountain, relieving us of two or three miles of climbng the following day. The furniture of the farmhouse was quite primitive, the fare somewhat simple, consisting of ham and eggs and a cup of chicory, with some cream-

of-tartar biscuit.

As we retired for the night we hoped for

at the prevalence of heavy fog and clouds running so low as to prevent any view should we climb the mountain, we impatiently found fault with the weather, and gave vent to some unkind remarks about the prevailing dampness and fog.

Thereupon the old philosopher approached me, and laying his mammoth hand upon my shoulder, remarked, "Young man, it is foolish for you to find fault with the weather. You ought to be more grateful for the blessings you have. As for myself, when I wake in the morning I thank God that there is any weather at all."

A gallant old gentleman of the name of Page, finding a young lady's glove at a noted watering place, presented it to her with the following words: "If from your glove you take the letter 'G' your glove is love, which I devote to thee."

To which the lady returned the following neat answer, "If from your page you take the letter 'P' your page is age, and that won't do for me."

About this season of the year the hundreds and thousands of graduates from our various colleges and high schools are on the look-out for positions for life work. The Saunterer has seen during the last month quite a number of young fellows who are willing to assume positions as editor-inchief or general managers of prosperous journals, and on the other hand he has met quite a number of young fellows fitted to be Daniel Websters and Rufus Choates, who say there are no positions open to them, that not only their profession, but others are overcrowded, that there is no chance today for the young man. Especially in our large cities do these young fellows claim there

are no openings for talent.

Sympathizing with a couple of young Harvard graduates the other day, and yet differing with them on the lack of opportu nities for young men, the Saunterer related the following remarks, credited to the Hon. Joseph Choate, at a college dinner some years ago, wherein he took the ground that there were and always would be openings for hrilliant young men, especially in the for brilliant young men, especially in the profession of the law. Illustrating his point, he turned to the famous interna-tional lawyer, Mr. Carter of New York, who was then in the height of his fame, and said, "Our good friend Carter cannot expect to live forever, and when he comes to die there will be an opening for at least a hundred men to fill his place, as it will take at least that number of ambitious young men to conduct the work now being per-formed by our brilliant friend, Carter."

possession of Cassio, the big negro who took the part of Othello asked in a loud voice: "Dessdemina, whar's my handkevoice: 'chief?"

There was no reply, and he again demanded:

"Dessdemina, whar's my handkechief?" Still there was no reply, and he called out for the third time:

let dis yer sho go on."

—The New York Forest Commission is busily engaged in restoring the vast area laid bare by the forest fites in the Adirondacks and Catskills last year. Aiready over one thousand acres have been planted with young trees from the nurseries maintained at Saranac and Brown's Station. New York does not intend to lose her forests, and much interest is taken in the work by people who are fond of outdoor life.

—The biggest tree in the world so far discovered has just been found in the Eshom Valley, Tulare County, Cal., by W. T. Hart, a mill man in that section. This giant of the forest, four feet from the ground, is 113 feet in circumference, and it towers to the height of four hundred feet. As an expert mill man, Mr. Hart says he believes that the tree contains more lumber than any other tree in the world.

—The exportation of Texas peaches in con-

other tree in the world.

—The exportation of Texas peaches in considerable quantities has begun this year from New York city, and the exporters state that the demand for these peaches in London, which is the principal market to which they are shipped, is greater than the supply. This is a new departure for Texas. Georgia and California peach growers have formerly represented the principal sources of supply for the peach exporters, but the growers in Texas say they expect to com-

sources of supply for the peach exporters, but the growers in Texas say they expect to compete actively hereafter for the London trade.

—The largest tree in the Yosemite valley is slowly dying, and there seems to be no way in which it can be saved. It has long been known to tourists as Grizzly King, and is over 264 feet high, having a circumference of ninety-one feet at its base. Already it leans eighteen feet out of the perpendicular, and arrangements are being made to hold it up by means of cables and stout props.

props.

—A drive of two million feet of hardwood logs, cut and owned by the Ellsworth Lumber Company, arrived lately at Ellsworth, Me., which demonstrates that it is possible to float hardwood, and the success of the experiment will hardwood, and the interest by operators all over the hardwood, and the success of the experiment will be heard with interest by operators all over the State. The same company has a crew now at work cutting four million feet, which will be brought down a year from now. The logs were made floatable by the extraction of the sap.

Secretary Ellsworth of the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture has written to the secretaries of the boards of agriculture in all the New England States, asking them to join Massachusetts in urging upon the authorities at Washington the absoluteneed of prompt action by the na-

ton the absoluteneedof prompt action by the na-tional Government in the moth infested districts tional Government in the moth infested districts about Boston, as the insects threatened to become a national pest. John G. Clark, secretary of the Rhode Island Board of Agriculture, Governor Bachelder of New Hampshire, commissioner of agr culture A. W. Gilman of Maine and G. G. Atwood, inspector of nurseries of New York, who also were written to, prom sed their assistance to Mr. Elisworth in pushing matters at Washington. Mr. Elisworth hopes the national Government will take this matter up, as at present there is absolutely no adequate provision made by the State for fighting the moths next year.

—The production of tobacco in Kentucky in the last year, according to the statistics prepared by Agricultural Commissioner Vreeland, of that

by Agricultural Commissioner Vreeland, of that State, shows an increase of output in the last year of 3,000,000 pounds over that of the preced-ing year, the record of the crop showing an acre-age of 243,320, and a production of 193,880,321

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The prices in our catalogue are net-the same to everybody alike. We believe this is the only house which sells horse goods on this plan.

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And will make attractive prices on a dozen head of females and ten young bulls, all Cruickshank tops and selected from milking strains as well as beef. IMP. NONPAREIL KING 190853, at the head of the herd.

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fatted calf.



TELEPHONE NO. 3707 MAIN.

The Monitor is well named.

It's not always the best looking peach that has the sweetest taste.

The home-week bonfires are doubtless symbolic of the roasting of many a nicely

Apples look now like a medium general crop prospect, with prices better than anticipated earlier in the season.

All these jokes about the brown-tail moth are doubtless very amusing to those who haven't come in touch with him.

After the horrors of the immediate past there is something refreshing in a ship-wreck in which all the passengers were

Now is the homebody's opportunity to prove that however short he may be on travel and adventure, he is comfortably

Acetic acid, say some of the London scientists, will probably prolong life. According to the moralists ascetle habits will do the same thing.

tain sum of money as long as she remains unmarried cannot be accused of overween-Of course the New York pantmakers who

have recently donated aid to the striking garment workers may be said to have gone down into their jeans. Judging by the time it takes to settle the financial end of the battle of Manila Bay,

winning prize money is not unlike writing for some of the magazines. Possibly the horse that climbed two flights of stairs and broke in upon the startled employees of a local collar company was simply looking for a new collar.

Has anybody in Boston started for St. Louis with the idea of winning that imaginary prize for the person who should arrive there after making the longest journey on

Despite the number of "good swimmers" who figure in the column of drowning accidents, the list of victims would be a good deal longer if fewer persons knew how to

There is probably a moral hidden som where in the fate of the Connecticut snake who might still be living contentedly on unhatched poultry if he hadn't greedily swallowed a china nest egg.

Out in Attleboro a house painter has been sued for not putting up the familiar warning. Probably he wanted his paint to dry without being tried by a majority of the passing pedestrians.

After all, the robbers who recently entered the house of Malden's chief of police probably thought they were entering that of an ordinary citizen. There is very little conscious humor among thieves.

Whichever side one takes in viewing affairs at Fall River, it may be ventured that the pictures in the newspapers do not invariably depict persons in apparent, immediate danger of starvation.

It is interesting to note that a man who has recently been offering odds against the Republican nominee for president on the been arrested for turf swindling.

Aspiring dramstists will doubtless paste in their scrap books the story of how a run on a Western bank was averted by the arrival of the president, speeding to the rescue in an automobile loaded with dollars.

The disreputable army of thieves, pickpockets and other minor rascals, is already on the ground ready for the opportunities of Grand Army week. It's a good time to keep one hand on your watch and the other on your pocketbook.

We congratulate the young man who has had his photograph taken seven hundred times. He has found the secret of simplic ity. When he gets tired of looking at his seven hundred photographs, he can have himself photographed again.

The movement is again on foot to make the killing of a cat a criminal offense. Even if the movement is successful there will be times in the stilly night when out raged humanity will be willing to risk the possibility of proving a justifiable caticide.

Mrs. M. C. Lincoln, otherwise unknown to fame, is to establish a \$500,000 institution devoted to palmistry, occultism and various kinds of vibration. Mrs. Lincoln is not a Bostonian. Her home is in New York State and the institution is to be located in Mich-

The value of the children's school course n agriculture depends chiefly on the fitness of the teacher. Hence the suitability of the suggestion of Commission Gilman of Maine that normal school should state a teacher's course in agriculture to prepare them for properly teaching the subject in country

Professor Wendell of Harvard is to be the first American to lecture in Paris under the arrangement that provides for a course of American lectures in the gay French capital somewhat similar to the Hyde lectureship at Cambridge. Here's a form of international barter that should be profit-

Perhaps the milk directors' assertion of the "universal favor" with which the new corporation has been received hardly incindes the secret feelings of the contractors Yet one of these, a leading dealer, is said to have told a corporation official that little could be fairly said against the new plan, provided fair methods were used and none but the organized contractors included in

plished fact, and needs only loyal support to insure its success. A counter movement in the ranks of the producers would merely weaken the cause without any prospect of good results. The new plan has been care-fully worked out, and only after its thorough would any opposition movement be

The Minnesota paper attacking the Mas-sachusetts Agricultural College evidently believed in selecting a shining mark for its volley of misinformation. Not only is the college generally considered one of the best of its class in the East, but it has been a veritable mother of agricultural professors sending its graduates to teach in the farm colleges in the other States, including Minnesota. For a Western paper to atta faculty of Massachusetts college is to include in the abuse the training and fitness of scores of graduates who are the bright stars in teaching force of the agricultural West. Of course, the college is not beyond fair criticism, but it is an institution of which the Bay State should be proud, and which deserves the loyal support of its tarming class.

the luxuriant pasturage is a leading cause of the sour milk returned to shippers, particularly entertains Secretary Hunter. clover and pasture grass are too rank feed and a cause of sour milk," says Mr. Hun-ter, "somebody will need to invent a better food than the Almighty has provided." Mr. and is moulded by the mother who dwells requires a good governor to bring him to Graustein's other claim to the effect that in that house. The farm, in the very nature the producers would have received more of things, must be comparatively far remoney by accepting a lower price with no moved from business, and even from the ence in the life of the lad, was only a few The man who bequeaths his wife a cerlimit, is something of a boomerang for the contractor's side of the argument. If it is true that the low price for surplus shipment has greatly reduced the average received, then the evident remedy is not to cut down the price and abolish the limit, but rather to hold firmly to the price and keep back the surplus-every can of it. In that way the ontractors would be forced by the growth of trade to increase the limit, as some of them have already done the present

**Business Outlook Improving.** 

The general business outlook is somewhat encouraging. There is no expectation of om times again for the present, at least, possibly not for years. But on the other hand, signs are noted which point to a gradual coming out from the dull times of

A good wheat crop, the foundation of it all, seems assured. The accounts of damage in various sections have not shaken the prevailing belief that the yield as a whole will be very large, while reports from Europe indicate that whatever grain Uncle Sam can spare will be wanted abroad at good prices. The corn crop may have a setback later , but so far it is doing well. Cotton, the third great farm staple promises an immense yield, which means busy cloth mills and a good buying demand from the South for manufactured goods of all kinds. Good crops mean plenty of freight for the railroads. These in turn will need more engines, cars and rails, thus providing more work for iron miners and steel workers. So with nearly all other lines of business activity, good crops give them renewed life and prosperity. Railroad traffic is already picking up, and steel industries show faint, but still evident signs of gain. The political situation is less disturbing than usual during a Presidential year, and the generally more cheerful view is reflected in the higher prices quoted for stocks and bonds, as showing increased confidence in the outook for the various business enterprises.

All these signs of better conditions are greeted cheerfully by the tarmer as indicating the prospect of active and well-sustained demand for all the products of the farm. Eastern farmers have good crops of hay, fodder crops and potatoes, good pasturage and a fair average of fruit. With a and if so, through what channels and by fair general business activity to raise the what plan? The experience of Germany level of crop prices there appears a prosibly prosperous year

Home Life and the Farm.

Bishop Potter of New York has analyzed with remarkable skill, in a recent widelyquoted interview, the relation of money troubles to family dissensions. Far oftener than we imagine, he pointed out, pecuniary embarrassments and domestic difficulties lie close together. "A father crowded beyond endurance by the strain to maintain a scale of living long ago pitched too high, a mother consciously degraded by the petty evasions and domestic dishonesty that draws money from wages or narketing and spends it for dress sons and daughters taught prodigality by example and upbraided for it in speech -what can come to such a home or family save mutual recrimination and personal alienation?" he demanded. "How can he further questioned, "reign in a household where mutual confidence and mutual sacrifices, where the traits that inspire respect and kindle affection are equally and utterly wanting? Only in love and in a proper home atmosphere can a corrective for our national ills be found," he then

This opinion is particularly interesting coming on the heels of the recent revival at the Castle-square Theatre, in this city, of that strong modern drama, "Men and Women," with its reiterated emphasis of the saving power of Heimat und Liebe (Home and Love). The young man in this play, it will be remembered, becomes involved in money difficulties and in financial dishonor, but because he has a good home, where the steadfast affection of two good women awaits him as he returns in the evening, he is helped back to self-respect Many cases of just such young men might be quoted. But too often, we fear, there is, no such salvation at home for him who has slipped. Close sympathy and mutual confidence are painfully lacking in too many city households. There are divers reasons for this, but probably the most potent one lies behind the common explanation that the mothers have, in these days, so many social duties that they never get into that close relationship with their children, which alone breeds perfect compre-

how decidedly the country child has the advantage of the city-bred little one, in this respect, "You see, I've seen my mother almost all the whole time ever since I was born," a little girl from the West here declares. "I almost always could do everything that she did and go everywhere sh went. It was so unusual when I couldn't It is to be hoped that Mr. Bullard will not persist in his idea of inviting support or continuance for the old Milk Producers Association. Such an attitude at this time.



APPLE TREES BADLY INJURED BY BORERS

Milk Contractor Graustein's claim that The circular holes in the upper portion of trunks B & C were made by the mature insects when they emerged from the tree. See descriptive article, "Fighting the Apple Borer."

nearest neighboring farms, but for that

Compulsory Accident Insurance.

The strong plea recently made in a Comment address by Dr. Carroll D. Wright for an enlightened social conscience in regard to accident insurance, seems somehow not to have attracted the attention that it deserves. Dr. Wright's address was called "A Problem in Social Economics," but the particular thing which he considered was the economic insecurity which must exist under our present wages system. This system, the essence of which is the freedom of contract as against the bounden service of the slave and the serf, makes each man, of course, responsible for his own protec-tion, for his own care in every respect through life. Nowadays, however, the problem of the system is complicated by the tendency to discard the services of the man as he approaches the age of fifty. So, though he has expended his strength that society may prosper industrially, the worker, if he become ill or incapacitated for any reason, is wholly unprovided for in this country. In Germany, as is well known, such is not the case. The Empire was in 1881 brought to realize its position through the statesmanship and the astuteness of Bismark, who sent his monarch a suggestion looking to the insurance of workmen against industrial accidents. His propositions were later crystallized into s system of compulsory insurance, upon which other governments have since based provisions of their own. Austria now has laws very similar to those of Germany. Hungary is on the list, and France, notof insuring the working people, she has been wholly influenced by German example.

A question for immediate consideration in this country, according to Dr. Wright, is. Shall the tragedy of industry be allowed to continue, or shall society in any way attempt to restrict the proportions of the tragedy, and of other countries adopting compulsory country as a whole. But the need is none the families of men in hazardous employments. From carefully collected statistic steam railroads and street railways is of the larva is not too devious one can gen-greater than the loss of life at the Battle of erally succeed in destroying it. Waterloo and the Battle of Gettysburg together. Even more arresting would be the statistics of the killed and maimed in all American establishments where accidents and deaths occur. A very sad phase of the matter, too, is that the men engaged in appallingly dangerous occupations are fre quently paid very miserable wages. To save from these wages anything which will provide for their own old age, or protect their families when the axe falls, is almost impossible. One does not need, therefore, to much of a socialist to assert with Dr Wright that it is the duty of the people to do through their chosen representatives all in their power to protect those who are working for the service of the whole community in dangerous places, and under con litions which threaten to impair their only capital. The arguments for such action are too convincing to be overlooked. Only compulsory accident insurance, it appears, will enable the man at the post of danger to cherish hope for his beloved little one through the grime and dust of hard manua labor and the strain of the long day's work.

Rehabilitating Aaron Burr.

We wonder just how much it was admiration for Aaron Burr and just how much commercial acumen which caused pictures of the famous duellist and his daughter to be exhibited in a well-known Boston book shop on Monday last, the day which marked the centennial anniversary of the wounding of Alexander Hamilton by this brilliant son of a New England-born clergyman. Doubtess, however, it was a desire to stimulate midsummer sales of the interesting volumes which deal with Burr and Hamilton, far more than reverence for the memory of this brilliant, but bad man, that caused the exhibition of the pictures. Most people, cer-tainly, agree that from the time Hamilton fell in the pistol-duel at Weehawken, N. J. hension and sweetest sympathy.

In a recept article on "The Woman on the Farm," Elizabeth McCracken shows of infamy. For, both as a man and as a Aaron Burr was doomed to an immortality politician, he was bad. However successfully his twentieth century friends,—who for their own purposes have begun a cr to rehabilitate him in the esteem of the public,-may in time convince the world that he did not plot to disrupt the American union there are too many documents abroad prov-ing Burr to be a singularly bad man, to nake it possible ever to deny his utter lack of character. From the very start, indeed, his nature showed itself complex and diffi-

wanted to hear, which she doesn't much." has more sprightliness than Sally, his sister terms." That very good governor, his months later taken out of the world. His very reason the mother of the household is mother also soon died. Thus, while the child wonderfully the friend of her husband and the comrade of her children. Possibly it is in the wide world, with absolutely no one in this inherent quality of country life, whose chief concern it should be to see quite as much as in the stronger bodies and saner minds, farms are supposed to turn out, that the hope of America lies.

whose chief concern it should be to see that he was properly trained. The result was that the youth grew up wholly uncurbed. Possibly we should pity rather than condemn him, but we are of the opinion that truth should be spoken when a society is solemnly incorporated for the express purpose of white-washing the memory of a blackguard. There is in the possession of Senator Hoar of Massachusetts, a signed autograph letter from Burr, which shows neontrovertibly the man's real character In this letter, which we have seen and indled, Burr discusses the physical recommendations of a young woman whom he is presenting to a friend, exactly as if the girl were a horse or a dog. Nor is this an solated instance. The real man was like that. Yet as James Whitcomb Riley has

There's a space for good to bloom in And however wild or human Never heart may beat without it; . . .

in Aaron Burr's heart, certainly, there was space for a very beautiful devotion to his daughter, Theodosia, to bloom. No more exquisite family letters may anywhere be found, than those which passed between these two. It is fitting, therefore, that when Aaron Burr does pose as a hero, his daughter's picture should be shown alongside—as was the case in Boston last week.

Fighting the Apple Borer.

After the borer has entered the tree, there s practically but one thing to do. It must e dug out. A strong bladed knife and a rather strong, flexible wire are the only tools required. It is usually stated that it s sufficient to go over the trees twice yearly, withstanding the hostility to the Germans. in May and September. The writer recom-has freely admitted that apon this question mends that, in badly infested orchards, at least, a further inspection be made in July. Many of the newly-laid eggs could then be destroyed. The presence of the young larva in the tree is usually easily detected, since they lie near the surface and generally cause a slight flow of sap from the wounded tissue.

The bark, moreover, is usually somewhat discolored. They are easily reached at this stage of their development, and, if destroyed, cause but little injury to the tree. mitted, to warrant its adoption in this As they grow older they advance deeper into the wood, and their presence can only the less great of providing in some way for be detected by the fresh castings that are pushed out as they gnaw through the wood tissues. The knife is used to remove the we learn that the number killed and castings which clog the tunnel, and then wounded each year in the operation of our the flexible wire is inserted. If the course

The work of removing a two or threeyear-old larva is, of course, much more laborious than that of getting rid of the younger ones located nearer the surface. And, moreover, their presence in the tree is less readily detected. Orchards which have been carefully gone over twice during each eason, from the time of planting, will contain few, if any, larva of the second or third season's growth.

Carbon bi-sulphide is recommended by ome for the destruction of borers in the tree. A small amount of this substance is inserted into the tunnel of the borer and the hole stopped up with moist earth, or better, with grafting wax. This method, while effective, and, if used judiciously, not harmful to the tree, does not seem to the writer practicable. At all events, it is not a remedy to be recom ended without qualification. Carbon bi-sulphide is somewhat expensive, and ex ceedingly explosive. It should be kept from lame and the fumes should not be breathed.

To summarise: Borers in the apple orchard are a serious menace to the trees. They should be promptly removed. The exclusion by the means of heavy paper or fine wire screen is effective only when properly done. It may otherwise prove worse than no protection. Repellants of all kinds are of service only when persistently used, and at best do not insure absolute protection. Patent washes are apt to prove injurious to the trees. Digging out the borer with knife and wire is effective, but laborious. Carbon bi-sulphide intelligently used may be serviceable, but is a dangerous remedy in careless hands.-

Tainted Milk.

As the summer advances we shall hear more and more about tainted milk and milk products. These are usually due to care-lessness somewhere along the line. In hot weather the germs that produce these undesirable qualities become very numerous out difficulty from forty-eight to seventy two hours in the hottest weather. Such a building costs but little, and the conventional conventions of the convention of the left standing around without being prop-

following as some of the causes of bad or tainted milk: Poor decayed fodder, or irrational methods of feeding. Poor, dirty water used for drinking water or for the until it can be delivered to the station. washing of utensils. Foul air in cow stable, or the cows lying in their own dung. Lack

Rusty tin pails and tin cans.

Draining for Grass Land.

In draining a piece of land the first thing is to find how much fall there is. In order to get the amount I drive a stake at the lower side, then at the upper side with a spirit level and sight across in a straight line, and from where the line strikes the lower asure the number of inches to the ground. That tells me how much fall I In draining one piece of wet land the out-

for the water to flow into, and by keeping the ditch cleaned out every antumn I got very good drainage. Land that needs drainage is water-soaked, and to raise to perfection the English grasses the soil must some land having but little fall requires drains not more than twelve feet apart down the incline. The field, when prop-erly drained, can be plowed and then fallowed, so all the wild grasses may be killed out, then seeded down in August with some good fertilizers like muriate of potash, nitrate of sods and bone, which will give ample returns for the money expend Tile drains not only carry off the surplus water, but lighten up the soil, giving the nec essary warmth and moisture near the sur face where the roots can have the benefit through the dryest time. Some gardener affirm that drains on comparatively dry land pay because the drained soil warms earlier in the spring than it otherwise would, and also circulates moisture. Heat and moisture are the two powerful agents in raising early vegetables. Gardeners can obtain fertilizers any time, but not moisture, without making special efforts to obtain it by preparing the under-lying soil. In draining a depression of considerable ex-tent, I was obliged to dig under a roadway some four feet deep, and so down the field to a distant outlet. I was agreeably surprised with the result. As far as the drain extended, a large burden of improved grass grows where nothing but sedges and worthless grasses occupied the ground. At the present rate of taxation it behooves the farmer to cause the land to yield its best by every means in his power, and drainage lays the foundation for such a result.

JOHN FISK. Middlesex County, Mass.

Thorough Fedding and Curing. As soon as the mower has made a good start the tedder should follow, and the grass, instead of being alowed to lie after once being tedded, should be shaken out a second time. By such means the grass (on a fine hay day) may be gotten ready for horse raking and cocking towards the end of the first day. A sufficient number of hands must be ready for this. It is only when the sun shines and the wind blows that hay can be made quickly, and so a little extra labor must not be grudged. The cocks must not be made very large, but neatly put together. we'll trimmed up, and standing on as small a space as convenient. If these cocks are made up with the sun in them, hay will improve in condition during a fine night, and need only be turned over and lightened up before being ready for the wagon. In threatening weather the grass is better left in the swath after the machine, as thus it will take the least harm. When the swath is shaken out and the grass tedded about, the grass stems get broken. It is then that moisture enters at the fracture, and decay is hastened. As soon as the swath shows any appearance of turning yellow underneath, it should be turned, without breaklog it up, and, when fit, put into small grass cocks until the weather is favorable for the tedding operation.

**Brief Farm Opinions**.

Appreciation of hardy ornamental plants is growing and each year sees a larger sale. The demand is bound to increase rapidly.-M. E. Lee, New Plymouth, O.

I have found apples fed properly, from a peck to half a bushel per day, most excellent for cows in milk, for young stock and for fattening animals.—Orrins McFadden, incoln County, Me.

We are making a mistake in not raising more colts, but much depends upon good ancestry and we should not breed from a small animal.—George Searle, Hampshire County, Mass.

I think well of rape for a fall feed for sheep, if it can be grown so as to let the sheep harvest it. This is especially valu-able if we have a dry autumn and short pastures. I find roots very valuable for part of the winter feed for cows, young cattle and sheep. I also feed herring pomace quite liberally to sheep in winter.-A. W. Fisher, Charlotte, Me.

The most important problem facing the farmer today is the old one of help. Scarce and inefficient is the universal testimony I am safe in saying that we could in this country, have employed three times as many farm laborers as we had. A case came under my notice of an advertisement. "A young man wants place on farm for the winter." In twenty-four hours he had twenty replies, and still they came.—F. C. W., Aroostook County, Me.

Notes from Washington, D. C.

On many farms there is an entire lack of

acilities for keeping cream or milk. Where

a farmer is wise or fortunate enough to have a wind pump, this furnishes an ideal location for a milk house. Special Agent Webster of the Bureau of Animal Industry says that on many farms he has visited the owner had built around the windmill tower, or at one side of it, a building perhaps six by eight feet, in which was placed W. Stuert, Experiment Station, Burlington, a tank deep enough to set the milk cans and have water come up to their necks. All of the water pumped for stock and other purposes of the farm is run through this tank, and then out into the stock tank. This room often contains the separator and a work table; in fact, here is done the dairy work of the farm. With an arrangement of this kind the cream should be kept without difficulty from forty-eight to seventy ience of having a place for the milk, cream and dairy utensils is in itself enough to A Swiss scientist, Dr. Gerber, gives the justify the expense of building it. As a

freezing, up to the time it is deliver continuance for the old Milk Producers Association. Such an attitude at this time would be unfortunate as tending to divide the forces when a united front is most desirable. The corporation is now an accom-

Keep it just as cool as possible, without

care of the milk, from which cause the greater number of milk taints arise. Poor transportation facilities. Sick cows, udder diseases, and the like. Cows being in heat. Mixing fresh and old milk in the same cans. raised. At once the germ life becomes n active, and souring takes place very quie It is well to have cans enough and ent sizes to keep the different skimmings separate until delivery. No vegetables or other produce having strong odors should be kept in the same room with the cream.
It takes such odors very readily and retains them tenaciously. In fact, keep the room for milk and nothing else, and, above all have plenty of windows to admit such shine when wanted, and use plenty of "elbow grease" in keeping it sweet

let was adjoining a neighbor's land. He was not willing that I should dig through The vacancy caused by the death of M Joseph H. Brigham, Assistant Secretary his land, so I dug a ditch at the lower end Agriculture, has brought up a number applicants for the position as assistant Secretary Wilson. The West seems to most prominent in putting forth her favor-ite sons, but at the present time it appears that the choice lies between Mr. Gifford Pinchot, the forester of the department, and Mr. George F. Thompson, the editor of the Bureau of Animal Industry. Mr. Pinche has won for himself a national reputation as an expert forester, and is a close friend of President Roosevelt, the two having often wielded the axe together in some tan gled forest. Mr. Thompson has become the live stock associations through his intense interest in the Angora goat industry. Mr. Thompson has been largely instru-mental in introducing the Angora goat, having foreseen in his investigations the economic value of the raising of this class of goats-in the way of the magnificent yield of mohair and the value of the Angora as a brush and weed destroyer. The President has not as yet signified his choice for filling the vacancy.

The Embden goose, according to the Bureau of Animal Industry, is one of the best breeds. It is pure white. It is an early layer and a good setter and breeder. The goslings mature and feather very quickly and can be forced by liberal feeding, growing to a large size and making an excellent table bird. The white feathers of the Embden bring a higher price than lored feathers.

No farm fowl is as near self supporting as the guinea. They make an excellent table bird of a darkish meat and with a dash of game in the flavor. They are also excellent watch dogs.

When dirt becomes dissolved in milk it is there to stay. Insoluble matter may be strained out, or taken out by the separator, but the only way to get dirt out of milk is not to let it get in.

The veteran farmer, as well as Young Enterprise, who knows it all, is liable to round up finally like the old pilot who was acquainted with every rock in the harbor. "There's one of them," he said to the captain, as the ship struck.

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The Markets.

BOSTON LIVE STOCK MARKETS. ABRIVALS OF LIVE STOCK AT WATERTOWN AND BRIGHTON. For the week ending Aug. 3, 1904.

Prices on Northern Cattle.

BERF-Extra, \$6.00@6.50; first quality, \$5.50 BERF—Extra, \$6.00@6.50; first quality, \$5.00 @5.75; second quality, \$4.75@5.50; third quality, \$4.00@4.50; a few choice single pairs, \$6.75@6.80; some of the poorest bulls, etc., \$1.75@2.50. Western steers, \$4.30@6.80. Store Cattle—Farrow cows, \$15@25; fancy milch cows, \$50@70; milch cows, \$30@48; yearlings, \$10@15; two-year-olds, \$15@20; three-year-olds, \$20@30.
SHEEP—Per pound, live weight, 2.30@34c;
extra, 4@44c; sheep and lambs per cwt., in lots,

extra, 4g4;c; sneep and isinbs per cwt., in lots, \$3.00 g5.75; lambs, \$4.30@7.80.

FAT HOGS—Per pound, Western, 5½@6c, live weight; shotes, wholesale——; retail, \$2.50@ 7.00; country dressed hogs, 6½@7½c.

VEAL CALVES—3@6½c & Do. HIDES-Brighton-61-27c P to; country lots, 6@

CALF SKINS-13@14c P h; dairy skins, 40@60c. TALLOW-Brighton, 3@3je P to; country lots,

LAMB SKINS-30@40c. Cattle. Sheep.

Cattle, Sheep. New York.
At Brighton.
Connors 19
N Smith 25 Maine.
At Brighton.
H A Gilmore 8
Thompson & At Brighton.
R Connors 19
G N Smith 25
Manuschusetts.
At Watertewn
J S Henry 36
G H Barnes 40
At Brighton.
J S Heary 62
R Connors 26
H A Gilmore 27
Scattering 75 Hanson 20 F H Webster J M Philbrook 15 Tre Libby Co Farmington L S 29 60 12 13 6 Scattering Geo Cheney D W Clark L Stetson J Gould New Hampshire
At Brighton
A C Foss 15
At N E D M & Wool Co. ones & Moul-H Buxton J W Ellsworth A Wheeler J P Day C D Lewis At Watertown. W F Wallace 85 B Ricker 10

At Brighton.
J S Henry 20
Commadn.

Maybee & Wilson 90
C Coughlin 1 59

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C At Watertews.
J A Hathaway 320 10,580

Expert Traffe. A quick decline on State cattle has been noticed at Liverpool within the past week. The ige here has been settling down to near where it was before the Western strike. The presen range being 11@13c., d. w. even with the absence of less dressed beef exports. The decline on cattle 1@2c., d. w. Only two boats shipped out cattle this week and no sheep. For the week 947 head of cattle. Range on sheep 11@12c , d. w. Shipments and destinations: On steamer Lan castrian, for Liverpool, 349 cattle by Swift & Co.;
349 do. by Morris Beef Company. On steamer Sarmatian, for Glasgow, 90 Canada cattle by Maybee & Wilson, 159 Canada cattle by C. Cough-

Herec Business.

The past week was not heavy in the sale of horses, and the trade is not expected to be heavy during the month of August, being sort of a vacation season when many are at beaches and mountain resorts. Various orders are constantly being received, and it stands dealers in hand to be ready for any experience. being received, and it stands detailed in the ready for any emergency. At Myer Abrams & Co.'s sales stable were 4 carloads for disposal, with moderate sales at steady prices, \$90@275, including heavy and light weights. At H. S. Harris & Son's were 2 express and 2 freight carloads; a fair trade, being of good quality, at steady prices. They sold the better class at \$200@275, down to \$100. At Moses Colman & Son's were just fair isposals of 60 odd head at \$50@175, with exceptional sales at \$200@250. Ponies sold at \$150@ 200. At L. H. Brockways were horses from Ohio hipped in by W. H. Kennedy, for drive and raft selling at steady prices.

Union Yards, Watertown.

Tuesday—Arrivals were larger in cattle for the home trade and lighter for foreign market. The movement in beef cattle shows no material changes, certainly no improvement, butchers were buying light; just enough for immediate Slaughter. J. S. Henry sold 3 bulls at 3c; 1 logna cow, 1½c. O. H. Forbush, 1 cow, 940 hs, sie; 1 of 960 hs, at 2½c; 1090 hs, at 2½c; 3 cows, siths, at 2½c; 5 bologna cows, 3570 hs, at 1½c. estern steers cost laid down here 5@64c, l. w. Milch Cows.

the supply is equal to the demand, but not by; rather more stock offered than a week and prices rule steady. Speculators seem to want, but still are buying in a light way; Sa -s from \$25@70.

Fat Hogs. Local hogs, 61@7c, if choice, 71c, d. w. Sheep Houses.

e supply is not especially heavy, but is larger previous to the western strike. Butchers slanghtering extensively and rushing into stanguering extensively and rusing invested for disposal before quantities of Western ed meat puts in an appearance. Western of best quality range ic lower, they coar \$2.260@4.80 per 100 hs; do. Lambs, ic higher est grades, at \$4.30@87.80 per 100 hs. J. S. sold 40 lambs of 75 lbs, at 61c; 15 sheep and

Veal Calves.

hese rule steady in price; sales mostly at 54@ per ib, and are wanted, but present tendency lower rates. J. S. Henry sold 75 calves, 145

LAWRENCE & CO. WHOLESALE COMMISSION MERCHANTS Poultry, Eggs, Fruits and Produce. APPLES A SPECIALTY.

20 No. Side Fancuil Hall Market, Boston, Mass. ferences: Fancuil Hali National Bank, Boston in and Produce Exchange, Boston Chamber of merce, R. G. Dun & Co.'s Mercantile Agency. ibs, at 6½c, 20 do. of 130 ibs, at 5½c. W. F. Wallace sold 40 calves, 130 ibs, at 6c. J. Byrns, 14 calves, 140 ibs, at 6c.

Live Penitry.

Fowl sell at 12@12½c; breilers 14@15c; roosters, 8@9c. Heavy shipments on way.

Dreves of Veal Calves.

Maine—H. A. Gilmore, 5; Thompson & Hanson, 80; F. H. Webster, 60; J. M. Philbrook, 28; The Libby Company, 40; Farmington Live Stock Company, 175; H. M. Lowe, 50; M. D. Holt. 40; A. D. Kilby, 30.

New Hampshire—A. C. Foss, 9; Jones & Moulton, 100; W. F. Wallace, 110.

Vermont—B. H. Combs, 14; N. H. Woodward-20; Dorand Brothers, 20; R. E. French, 50; J. Burns, 10; Fred Savage, 20; W. A. Ricker, 253; B. F. Ricker, 70; B. Ricker, 23; J. S. Henry, 56.

Massachusetts—J. S. Henry, 148; O. H. For-Massachusetts—J. S. Henry, 14; O. H. Forbush, 20; R. Connors, 21, H. A. Gilmore, 28; scattering, 175; George Cheney, 15; L. Stetson, 21; J. P. Day, 38; C. D. Lewis, 3. New York-G. N. Smith, 30.

Brighton, Tuesday and Wednesday. Stock at yards: 1605 cattle, 1351 sheep, 22,217 hogs, 951 calves. From West, 1110 cattle, 1264 sheep, 21,300 hogs, 200 horses. Maine, 137 cattle, 85 sheep, 380 hogs, 508 calves. New Hampshire, 15 cattle, 9 calves. Vermont, 20 cattle, 2 sheep, 12 hogs, 56 calves. Massachusetts, 279 cattle, 55 hogs, 348 calves. New York, 44 cattle, 30 calves.
Tuesday—Total of cattle at yards 1605 head, of which fully one-half for the home trade. Butchers wanted a few cattle this week, but did Butchers wanted a few cattle this week, but did not want to pay anything in advance of last week. But the trade was a trific quicker, as butchers were rather anxious to slaughter quickly before Boston was filled up with Western dressed beef. J. W. Ellsworth sold 26 beef cows of 800@1000 lbs, at 2@3c. H. A. Gilmore sold 2 cows, average 785 lbs, at 2c.; 3 cows, 3360 lbs, at 3\(\frac{1}{2}\)4c.; O. H. Forbush sold cows from 1\(\frac{1}{2}\)3\(\frac{1}{2}\)c. Western steers cost \$6.70\(\frac{1}{2}\)800, down to \(\frac{1}{2}\)c.

Milch Cows and Springers. Dealers are looking for a better trade, but Dealers are looking for a better trade, but there is certainly no activity, just a fair demand, and requirements could be improved for the good of all concerned. Heavy dealers were handling more cows this week, which shows they were better pleased with last week's market than the previous week. J. S. Henry sold from \$55@56, down to \$35@40. The Libby Company sold 5 choice cows at \$50@54; 10 cows at \$25@45.

Veal Calves. Nearly 1000 head are at these yards. Butchers appeared ready to buy, but prices are not any higher, and the tendency is downward. H. M. Lowe sold 50 calves, 126 lbs, at 6c. F. H. Webster, 100 calves, 135 lbs, at 6c. T. Shay, 50 calves, 150

Late Arrivals. Wednesday—Trade in milch cows hardly equal to last week, still there is a fair trade, with some to last week, still there is a fair trade, with some very fancy cows on sale, together with the inferior sort; all kinds noticed. For beef cattle the requirements are not heavy, with market prices steady. H. M. Lowe sold 1 choice milch cow, \$50, with other sales at \$37@45. W. F. Wallace sold milch cows from \$25@55. C. D. Lewis sold 6 cheap cows, 750 fbs, at 2½c. J. S. Henry sold 7 choice cows at \$50@56: 10 cows at \$40@47.50; 5 cows, \$27@35. The Libby Company sold on commission 20 milch cows from \$27.55. T. M. Philbrook sold 2 choice cows, \$50 each; 4 at \$42 each; 2 at \$42 each; 2 at \$40 each;

at \$42 each; 2 at \$40 each. Store Pige. Slim sales. A lot of 15 head sold at \$1.50, with

sales up to \$7, as to size.

BOSTON PRODUCE MARKET. Wholesale Prices. Poultry, Fresh Killed. com to good, P doz.

Squabs, P doz.

Western leed—
Turkeys, choice
Turkeys, fair to choice.
Old cocks. | 120,2 40 | 120,2 40 | 120,2 40 | 120,2 40 | 140,2 15 | 140,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 | 150,2 15 Live Poultry.

Butter. Creamery, seconds...
Creamery, eastern...
Dairy, Vt. extra...
Dairy, N. Y. and Vt. firsts...
Dairy, N. Y. and Vt. seconds... Renovated
Boxes
Extra northern creamery
Extra dairy
Dairy, first
Common to good
Trunk butter in j or j-lb prints
Extra northern creamery
Firsts, northern creamery
Extra northern dairy
Dairy first.
Common to good NEW.

Eggs. Western, extras

Rastern, fair to good ...

Western firsts

Vt. and N. H., fair to goo 

Green Vegetables.

Muskmelons, P crate

Muskmelons, P crate

Watermelons, P 100.

Cucumbers, P box

Green peppers, native, P box

Kgg plant, native, P crate

Paraley, P bu

adianes, P box.

umaine, P dox.

uillons, P box.

seh, native. Scullions, & box
Squash, mative, summer, each
Squash, marrow, Southern, & crate.
Turnips, & box
Turnips, new. yellow, & bbl
Turnips, bunched, & 100.
Mushrooms, & B.
Mint, & doz
Leeks, & doz
Green peas, Eastern, & bu. Fruit. Asperries-N. Y. State, P qt..... Native P qt.... fuskmeions—
Southern selected 45s, \$\psi\$ crate......1 00@1 25
Southern, common to good, \$\psi\$ crate... 50@1 00
Vatermeions, \$\psi\$ 100—
20 00@25 00 Pineapples, P crate .... Hides and Pelts. Steers and cows, all weights.
Hides, south, light green salted.
" dry flint
" buff, in west.
Calfskins, 5 to 12 fbs each.
" over weights, each.
Deacon and dairy skins. Dried Apples. Rvaporated, choice..... Evaporated, fair to pr.me..... Sun-dried, as to quality..... Grass Seeds Hay and Straw. Hay, choice, P ton...
No 1, P ton...

FLOUR AND GRAIN

Flour.—The market is dull. Spring patents, \$5 45 \( \frac{1}{25} \) 80. Spring, bakers, \$4 15 \( \frac{1}{25} \) 50. Winter patents, \$5 25 \( \frac{1}{25} \) 80. Winter, clear and straight, \$4 75 \( \frac{1}{25} \) 25. Corn Meal.—\$1 17@1 19 p bag, and \$2 55@ 2 60 p bbl; granulated, \$2 90@3 25 p bbl. Graham Flour.—Quoted at \$3 00@4 50 p bbl. Ont Meal.—Quet at \$4 85@5 25 p bbl. for rolled and \$5 35@5 75 for cut and ground. Bye Flour.—The market is firm at \$3 75@

400 P bbl.
Corm.—Demand quiet.
Steamer, yellow, 61½c.
No. 3, yellow, 63½c. No. 2, yellow, spot, 61c.
Oats.—Supply ample, prices steady.
No. 2 clipped, white, 51c.
No. 3 clipped, white, 50c.
Fancy oats, 52@60c.
Mällfeed.—Market firm and quiet.
Winter wheat bran, sacks, \$21 22@21 50.
Winter wheat middlings, sacks, \$22 00@25 00.
Spring wheat bran, sacks, \$19 50.
Mixed feed, \$21 50@24 00.
Cottonseed meal, \$25 00. Barley.-Feed barley, 45@46c. Bye.-78@79c & bushel.

THE WOOL MARKET Unwashed fleece, fine, Michigan..... " i-blood Mich " i-blood Ohio. " i-blood " 

SORE SHOULDERS .- E. F. G., Wayne County, N. Y.: When shoulders tend to become sore see that collar fits well, is kept clean, always dried at noon and never allowed to remain on horse during meal times. Sponge shoulders with solutions of the collar fits well as the collar fits with solutions and the collar fits with solutions. tion of half an ounce of tannic acid in half gailon of water three times daily to toughen sho skin. Saturated solution of alum, strong salt water, are also useful in same way.

Granular Butter,—C. G., Hampshire County, Mass.: In all up-to-date instructions

on butter-making the advice is given that churn-ing should cease as soon as the butter grains are of the size of wheat kernels, and that the subse-quent processes of draining and washing shall take place while the butter is still in this granutake place while the butter is still in this granular form. Some persons believe that this granular butter can be made only by those who have some special knowledge, or who possess machinery and implements made in some special manner. Such is not the case. Nearly every make of churn will bring the butter in the granular form, and the only secret in the matter is to stop the churn at the right stage, and add cold water, on as to harden the little granules of fat water, so as to harden the little granules of fat, and give the fluids free exit from the churn. In and give the initial flee and from the butter is all the more important, as at this time it is extremely necessary that every particle of buttermilk shall be removed from the but-ter. It is always advisable to churn the cream ter. It is always advisable to churn the cream at as low a temperature as will bring the butter in a reasonable time; those who do not care to spend, say ten or fifteen minutes longer in churning than is absolutely necessary, and who churn at about 60°, should stop the churn as soon as the cream shows signs of breaking, and add half a gallon or so of brine to the cream. After a few more rounds of churning, granular butter will be produced without any difficulty. If, owing to any cause, the cream is very sour or overripe, it is a good plan to put a small quantity of brine into the cream at the start. This appears to act in some way as a solvent of the casein, and will be a great help in preventing specks in the butter.

ter.

AGRICULTURAL BOOKS.—F. W. S., Utica, N. Y:
You can get the agricultural book "De Quincy's
Book on Soiling Crops," from Orange Judge
Company, La Fayette place, New York city or at
any large book store. Woll's books can be had

from the same publishers and several of his bulletins on the subject are published by the Wisconsin Experiment Station, Madison, Wis., and would probably be sent you free of charge on your application to them. The agricultural departments at Washington, D. C. have published a little bulletin on Mr. Detrich's farm, which will be sent you free if you ask them.

Beveral enterprising Frenchmen recently came to Florida to buy live stock for an alligator farm which they latend to establish in southern France. Alligator skin is becoming scarce and high in price, but there is a lively demand for it in the manufacture of books, shoes, hand-bags and various tollet articles.

ALCOHOL FROM PRAT.

Walter W. Tomlinson, Defiance County, O., reports detail accounts of his income and expenses for each of five years, beginning 1889 and ending 1903. His income is mainly from hogs, wool, hay and grain, and the expense for labor, feed, rent, interest, incidental expenses, etc. The aggregate for the five years was \$35,103, and the expense \$21,550, leaving a net profit of \$13,565. He states that he had enough grain and supplies on hand to bring the total up to about \$15,000, or about \$3000 per year net profit for \$15,000, or about \$3000 per year net profit for each year. He values his farm at \$12,500, thus showing that the farm has more than paid for

tself in five years. THINNING FRUIT PAYS SOMETIMES. The market test of thinning fruit has been applied by Prof. C. A. Beach in certain apple orchards of New York. He finds that the thinned trees bear a larger percentage of first-grade fruit than unthinned trees, and that the fruit is much better adapted for making fancy grades. The profit of the operation depends upon the price that can be obtained for fancy fruit. The opinion of a practical grower in whose orchards the experiof a practical grower in whose or chards the experiments were conducted, is to the effect that when there is a heavy set of apples, and appears likely that there will be a large crop of fruit, it will pay to thin to such an extent as to insure d-sized fruit, otherwise not, except as a pro-

CHEAP LAND IN WISCONSIN. CHEAP LAND IN WISCONSIN.

A report of value to homeseekers and to those desiring new farm locations in an agricultural region well suited to geners tarming and dairying has just been issued by the State Geological Survey of Wisconsin. The extent of the area described in the report is seventy-two hundred square miles, about that of New Jersey. The report contains sixty-eight pages and ten illus trations, including a soil map of the region, on the scale of one inch to three miles, upon which the distribution of the various kinds of soils is shown in color. The location of all the wagon roads and farm houses is also indicated on the map. The various soils of the area are fully described, and also the native forest growth and the crops now grown upon them. A full fully described, and also the native forest growth and the crops now grown upon them. A full account of the climatic conditions and amount of rainfall during the year is given. A large part of the area is as yet unsettled, and many thousand acres of excellent farm land are still open to the pioneer settler. This report, Bulletin No. 11, is entitled "The Solls and Agricultural Conditions of North Contral Wisconsin," and can

Grain Crops and Market.

Estimates on the wheat crop are still coming in and average about 625,000,000 bushels, with perhaps 150,000,000 bushels available for export, and good reason for believing that Europe will want every bushel of it. If so, it looks like a year of fairly high prices.

The corn market has been on the whole very will extract a like a better the later dealings of

well sustained, although in the later dealings of the week its tendency was somewhat irregular. There has not been much of an adverse order tions have reported damage. The situation is not sufficiently clear for confidence among specu-lators, and it awaits more an advanced period of the season for the crop. The stands of corn are unusually irregular, and because of the peculiar growing season, yet that there is a promise of a growing season, yet that there is a promise of a large crop the weather this week has been favor-able for the crop, the conditions for which are better than they were in the previous week. While there have been quite free sellers of the corn, yet the price situation for it has been very well maintained, even considering the quiet mood of buyers, and has shown only fractional

changes.

The oat trading has been slow, and as to prices no sympathy, chiefly with corn. There have been a few reports of crop damage, and which has enabled more confident holding, especially of spot lots, and which were further favored in price by the moderate stocks at the principal. spot lots, and which were further layored in price by the moderate stocks at the principal Western markets of desirable lots of cash oats. The oat harvesting is going along satisfactorily, and the outturns of the crop are up to expectations, especially in the more important producing sections. The rye market had been working more in eallest force in surport by with wheat more in sellers' favor in sympathy with wheat.

sale price down to 2½ and 2½ cents a pound. Not only was it a big record for numbers and weight, but the largest fish of the season was brought in by the Valentinna, Captain Charles Nealie. When the huge fish was put on the scales it weighed a little more than six hundred pounds. In all 727 swordfish were landed on the dock, and individual fish running from 250 to 450 pounds were numerous.

The catch of ground fish also has been large and kept prices down. The captains haled 197,000 pounds of haddock, sixty thousand pounds of large cod, thirty thousand pounds of market cod, twenty thousand pounds of hake, four thousand pounds of pollock and three thousand pounds of cusk. Haddock brought the jobbers \$1.75 a hundredweight, large cod \$4.25, market cod \$2.50, hake \$1.50, pollock \$3 and cusk \$2 a hundredweight.

NEW FAIR Worcester, Mass.,

Sept. 5-6-7 AGRICULTURAL DISPLAY Will exceed any fair in New England.

LIVE STOCK EXHIBIT. Poultry and Pet Stock. Horse Show. Agricultural Machinery. Merchants' Exhibits. The Best in Horticulture and Floriculture.

COMPLETE IN EVERY DETAIL. THE BEST OF THE OLD AND MANY NEW PEATURES. Excarsion Rates on All Ballroads For premium lists or other information send to J. E. GIFFORD. Sec'y, room 17, Walker Bidg. . WORCESTER, MASS.

By virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage dated June 4, 1902, and recorded with Suffolk Deeds, Book 2822, page 538, given by William Harper to Guy Lamkin, Trustee, and by him assigned to Miriam D. James, for breach of condition therein contained and to foreclose the same will be sold at public auction on Tuesday, August 30, 1904, at four o'clock P. M., on the premises all and singular, the premises conveyed by said mortgage deed and therein substantially described as follows:—

A parcel of land with the buildings thereon eitoated in Boston, in the County of Suffolk and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, being lot B on a plan made by R. A. Quimby, C. E., dated Sept. 30, 1899 recorded with Suffolk Deeds, bounded as follows: Northerly by the southerly line of Bay State road twenty-two feet. Easterly by lot C on said plan one hundred eleven and 12-100 feet. Southerly by a passageway sixteen feet wide, as shown on a plan made by Morton & Quimby, civil engineers, hereinnafter referred to twenty-two feet, and westerly by lot A on said plan first mentioned one hundred ten and 89-100 feet, comprising the greater part of lot 31 and a part of lot 30 on said plan hereinnafter referred to and containing 2442.1 aquare feet of land according to said dirat mentioned plan together with the fee and soil of the northerly half of said passageway adjoining said premises and included between the side lines of said premises extended said premises on a portion of Block D on a plan made by Morton & Quimby, dated Jan. 9, 1894, recorded with Suffolk Deeds, Book 283 end.

Premises will be sold subject to such mortgages as appear of record and accrued interest thereon, to any and all unpaid taxes and assessments and to restrictions of record.

Five hundred dollars to be paid in cash by the purchaser at the time and place of sale, balance on delivery of deed and within ten days from date of sale.

Assignee and present holder of said mortgage.

Notice is Herrery Given, that the subscriber Notice is a sale and a part of the w

Mortgagoo's Sale.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

PROBATE COURT.

to the heirs-at-law, next of kin, and all other persons interested in the estate of CHARLES W. SEVER, late of Cambridge, in said County,

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

PROBATE COURT.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, SS.
PROBATE COURT.

MIDDLESEX, 88.

POULTRY GOGGLES.

A recent invention to prevent injury to valuable fowls by fighting is a pair of goggles fitted with disas of glass or mica, which are placed over the head of the bird by springing them apart, and will stay there without further fastening. This rather comical device has been deser bed in several of the poultry papers, but we have never heard of it being put into practical use.

A company has recently been organized in Prussia, for the purpose of distilling alcohol from peat. According to report of Consul Warner, the company is now building a distillery which it hopes to be able to put in operation sometime during the month of July, 1904. According to its process, the company will be able to distill alcohol cheaper from peat than it can be obtained from other substances, and will, therefore, be able to sell its product for fuel purposes. It will also be in a position to do an export business.

PARMING THAT PAYS.

Notice is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed executor of the will of Sarah L. Haven, late of Waterville, in the State of Maine, deceased, testate, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds, as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make payment to WILLIAM H. SPENCER, Executor.
63 Dana street, Cambridge, Mass.
Aug. 3, 1904. W. SEVER, late of Cambridge, in said County, deceased.
WHEREAS, a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased has been presented to said Court, for Probate, by MARY C. SEVER, who prays that letters testamentary may be issued to her, the executrix therein named, without giving a surety on her official bond.
You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middiesex, on the sixth day of September, A. D. 1904, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

Conditions of North Central Wisconsin," and can be obtained on payment of ten cents to cover postage, on application to E. A. Birge, Wiscon-sin Geological Survey, Madison, Wis.

PROBATE COURT.

To the heirsat-law, next of kin, and all other persons interested in the estate of QUINCY A. VINAL, late of Somervile, in said County, deceased.

WHEREAS, a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased has been preserted to said Court, for Probate. by Jarvis B. Keene and Martha A. Vinal, who pray that letters testamentary may be issued to them, the executors therein named, without giving a surety on their official bond. You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the sixth day of September, A. D. 1904, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show eause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioners are hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court, and by mailing, postpaid, or delivering a copy of this citation to all known persons interested in the estate seven days, at least, before said Court. Witness, CHABLES J. MCINTIER, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this twenty-sixth day of July, in the year one thousand nine hundred and four. W. E. ROGERS, Asst. Register.

MIDDLESEX, 88.

PROBATE COURT.

To the heir-sa-t-law, next of kin and all other persons interested in the estate of DANIEL GARFIELD, late of Weston, in said County de-

GARFIELD, late of Weston, in said County deceased.

WHEREAS, a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased has been presented to said Court, for Probate, by Frank P. Garfield, who prays that letters testamentary may be issued to him, the executor therein named, without giving a surety on his official bond.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the sixth day of September, A. D. 1904, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court, and by malling post-paid, or delivering a copy of this citation to all known persons interested in the estate, seven days at least before said Court.

Witness, CHARLES J. McINTIRE, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this twenty-second day of July, in the year one thousand nine hundred and four.

W. E. ROGERS, Asst. Register. There is a glut in the swordfish market, as a result of recent heavy catches. Seven schooners came in during a single day last week with hundreds of swordfish, and sent the wholesale price down to 2½ and 2½ cents a pound. Not

Angerae sell for \$5 to \$100 each. Fanciers pay enormous prices for stock. Big profit breeding them, tennel makes country life pay spiendidly. Kittens 3 mths marketable. Women can do all the work Very easy to care for. Demand larger than supply. Sell all you can raise. \$500 a year easily cleared. Ask us "How to make money with cats" and learn this profitable industry.

Trie Breeders start with low 10 man learn this profitable was the sell of the s

A NEW RECORD

For draft goldings of any breed was made in the Chicago Auction Market on March 23 last when a high-grade Clydeodale golding was sold for 5605 to Mossrs. Armour & Co.

We are the oldest and largest importers of CLYDESBALLES in America and we are now offering extraordinary bargains in this breed and also in SMIRBER, SUPPOLES, MACK-NEYS and GERMAN COACHERS.

Call and see us or write. Alex. Galbraith & Son, Janesville, Wis.

HEALTH Potash is as necessary to is as necessary to the healthy growth of grain as grain is to the health of man. Our valuable books on "Fertilization," sent free to farmers upon request. **GERMAN KALI WORKS** 93 Nassau Street New York

Commonwealth of Massachusetts. MIDDLESEX, 88.

PROBATE COURT.

PROBATE COURT.

To CARRIE DEAN THAYER, administratrix of the estate of CLARENCE E. THAYER, late of Wayland, in said County, deceased, intestate, represented insolvent:

VOU are hereby ordered to notify all known creditors of said insolvent estate that the Court will receive and examine all claims of creditors against said insolvent estate at the Probate Court to be holden at Cambridge, in and for said County, on Tuesday, the twenty-seventh day of September, A. D. 1904, and on Tuesday, the twenty-fifth day of October, A. D. 1904, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, respectively, that they may then and there present and prove their claims.

may then and there present and prove their claims.

And you are ordered to give to all known creditors at least seven days written notice, by mail or otherwise, of the time and place of each meeting, and cause notices to be published once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said meeting.

Six months from the date hereof are allowed to creditors within which to present and prove their claims.

You will make return hereof, with your doings hereon, on or before the date of said first meeting. September 27, 1904.

Witness, CHARLES J. MC INTIME, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, at Cambridge, this tweitth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and four.

W. E. ROGERS, Asst. Register.

cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court, and by mailing post-paid, or delivering a copy of this citation to all known persons interested in the estate, seven days at least before said Court.

Witness, CHARLES J. MCINTIER, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this thirtieth day of July, in the year one thousand nine hundred and four.

W. E. ROGERS, Asst. Register. Administrator's Notice to Creditors. Administrator's Notice to Creditors.

Estate of CLABENCE E. THAYER late of Wayland, in the County of Middlesex, deceased, intestate, represented insolvent.

THE Probate Court for said County will receive and examine all claims of creditors against the estate of said Clarence E. Thayer, and notice is hereby given that six months from the twelfth day of July, A. D. 1904, are allowed to creditors to present and prove their claims against said estate, and that the Court will receive and examine the claims of creditors at Cambridge, on the twenty-seventh day of September, 1904, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, and at Cambridge on the twenty-fith day of October, 1904, at nine o'clock in the forenoon.

CARRIE DEAN THAYER. Administratrix. CARRIE DEAN THAYER, Administratrix.

Notice is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed administratirix, with the will annexed of the estate of JAMES R. DAVIS, late of Campton, in the County of Grafton, State of New Hampshire, deceased, testate, and has taken upon herself that trust by giving bond, as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make payment to

JULIA A. SANDERS, Admx.

19 Hall Street, Somerville, Mass.

July 21, 1904.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, SS. PROBATE COURT.

PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs-at-law, next of kin, creditors, and all other persons interested in the estate of CATHERINE HARTNETT, late of Malden, in said County, deceased, intestate.

WHEREAS, a petition has been presented to said Court to grant a letter of administration on the estate of said deceased to Peter Hartnett of Malden, in the County of Middlesex, without giving a surety on his bond.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the sixth day of September, A. D. 1904, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And the petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the Massachusetts Plocghman, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court.

Witness, CHARLES J. McINTIER, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this third day of August, in the year one thousand nine hundred and four.

W. E. ROGERS, Asst. Register. PROBATE COURT.

To the heirsat-law, next of kin, creditors, and all other persons interested in the estate of SAMUEL O. STETSON, late of Holliston, in said County, deceased, intestate.

WHEREAS, a petition has been presented to said Court to grant a letter of administration on the estate of said deceased to Lucy V. Stetson of Holliston, in the County of Middlesex, without giving a surety on her bond.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the sixth day of September.

A. D. 1904, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And the petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof by publishing this citation once in eachlweek, for three successive weeks, in

public notice thereof by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court.

Witness, CHARLES J. MCINTIRE, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this twelfth day of July, in the year one thousand nine hundred and tour.

W. E. ROGERS, Asst. Register.

FARMERS' WANTS ONE CENT A WORD

Farmers' Want Department is established to allow the sale and exchange of Stock, Seeds, Fruits, etc., also Help or Situation Wanted. There is a charge of one cent per word only, including name, address or initials. No Display. Cash to accompany the excer.

CAVE your horse by using Dr. Mollin's great dis covery; this remedy permanently cures Spavins, Ringbones, Splints, Quittar. Thrush, Windgalls or Sprains; a trial bottle will convince the most skepti-cal; a large catalog full of information sent to any address free. Call or write, 235 Washington st., Bos-ton, Mass.

TOR SALE—One No. 5 U. S. Separator, One National Sulky Plow, One Ross Ensilage Cutter, One Corn Sheller, One Devon Bull Caft. ENNEST CARRIER R. F. D., No. 1, Colchester, Conn.

TARMERS AND POULTRYMEN—We are offering the biggest trades of the season in corn sound and sweet at Sec 100, \$18 ton. Cracked corn at Sec 100, and corn screenings, 75c 100. Hog and cattle feed, \$12 ton. All f. o. b. Boston. RICE BROS., 154 Commercial street.

WANTED—March and April Hatched Pullets. State age, breed and price. H. A. BLANEY, Marblehead, Mass.

START a new business! Many make \$3 to \$3 daily. Particulars, 25 cents. ALTON CHADWICK, Daiton, Mass. WANTED AT ONCE—strong, neat, willing girl to wassist in general housework. Fair wages, good home and considerate treatment. Recommenda-tions as to character necessary. Apply to MRS FRANCIS D. DUNBAR, Canton, Mass.

WEDDING announcements and invitations, correct style, finest quality. Prices quoted. MELVIN W. KENNEY, The Picture Shop, 65 Bromfield Street, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—Two Protestant middle-aged women or invalids to board reasonable in private family; good, pleasant. healthy location and society; five minutes walk to cars. E. R. FAY, Winter Street, Framingham Centre, Mass.

DICTURES for wedding gifts. Make your suggestion, whether head or landscape preferred and amount you desire to spend. We can select, frame correctly in latest style and ship by express. Photographs, water-colors. Prints all prices; \$3.00 and upward. Always on hand. MELVIN W. KENNEY, The Picture Shop, 65 Bromfield Street, Boston, Mass.

NGUS Bull for Sale—Registered, 20 months old price, \$85. E. A. MOYER, Rural Route I, Arcola

WE furnish good situations in Christian families at good wages at all kinds of housework. Write to SALVATION ARMY EMPLOYMENT DEPART MENT, 124 W. 14th street, New York City. DOSITION as working foreman on farm, by married man; had experience farming for self. S. M. FAULKNER, Box 302, Holliston, Mass.

MERICAN man, married, wishes position as team ster on farm; good milker; no liquor. C. BE VANS, Washington Depot, Ct. EXPERIENCED milkman wants position in or around Boston. T. B. MURPHY, Spear St. Dairy Burlington, Vt.

GOOD man on farm wanted; must be good milker; competent to run a retail milk route some of the time, and strictly temperate; send references and price, per month. M. R. ROBBINS & SON, Brattle-

Branches at Spokane, Wash., and Brandon

MBIT(OUS man and wife, or single man, withou

A children, for steady work on farm; good tene

ment; no cows, no smoking, no liquor; must be extra

good or teamst rr. DAVID BOOTH, Stratford, Ct. §

### Our Domes.

The Workbox.

BABY'S KNITTED JACKET. NEW STITCH Use 3 skeins Bear-brand zephyr Shetland pink wool, No. 2003, and fine bone needles; cast on 109 stitches and knit plain for 7

8th row-One plain, (\*); over, narrow, and repeat from (\*); when this row is knitted, the wrong side of the work is toward you. Repeat from beginning until there are 12 rows of holes. Between each 2 rows of les there should be 3 purls on the right side and 4 purls on the wrong side of the

After the 12 rows of holes have be knitted cast on 60 stitches at one end of the needle for one sleeve. Knit across plain, and at the other end cast on 60 stitches for the second sleeve. Knit in pattern until there are 5 rows of holes and 2 purls extra on the right side of the sleeve, which brings the work to the back of the neck.

Knit 99 stitches and put them on a large

safety pin. Knit and bind the next 31 stitches, and on the remaining 99 stitches knit in pattern until there are 9 rows of holes and 2 purls.

Now cast on 4 stitches toward the neck knit 2 rows, cast on 3 stitches toward the neck, knit 2 rows and again cast on 3 stitches. This is for the shaping of the neck. Knit in pattern until the sleeve ahs 12 rows of holes and 3 purls on right side, then bind off the 60 sleeve stitches; 49 stitches remain on the needle. Knit until the front is long as the back, and bind off.

Take the stitches from the safety pin and on them repeat the directions for the sec ond front.

Pick up the stitches across the end of the sleeve, and knit plain until there are 7 purls in the right side. Bind off.

Take up the stitches down the front and across the bottom of jacket, and on these stitches knit back and forth, always increas ing 2 stitches at each of the lower corners of the jacket. The 2 increased stitches are put in one at each side of the corner, with 3 plain stitches between them. Work in this way until there are 7 purls on the right side, then hind off.

Now take up all the stitches across the neck, but not along the top edges of the border.

1st row-(\*) Narrow, over, repeat from (\*) across row. This is for ribbon. Next row-Pick up a row of stitches along one side of neck portion just made, knit to other end of collar, widening two

stitches at each corner, pick up stitches along other end and one stitch in border of Work back and forth, always picking up 1 stitch along the edge of the border of the jacket at the end of each needle, and increasing at the corners, as instructed, until the outer edge of border is reached. Bind

### EVA M. NILES. How to Use Beets.

Baked Beets-Beets carefully mashed and baked are much sweeter than when

boiled in the usual way.

Dressing for Beets—Slice hot baked or boiled beets, pour over them a dressing of hot vinegar, sugar and butter, mixed to suit

Fried Beets-Slice cold beets and fry them in butter, and pour melted butter over

Rose Soup-For half a dozen persons, heat one quart of milk to the boiling point in a double boiler; in another saucepan melt s large tablespoonful of butter and stir in two rounding tablespoonfuls of flour, add to this the hot milk very slowly so that when finished you have a soup of a creamy consistency, season with salt, pepper and just a very little each of grated nutmeg and the grated yellow peel of an orange; stir in enough boiled and grated beet to give the soup a pretty rose color, at last add a cup of hot milk, stir well and it is ready to

Beet Soup-Chop fine one medium size boiled beet and one onion, simmer for ten minutes or more in two tablespoonfuls of minutes or more in two tablespoonfuls of vinegar, one of water and nearly a tablespoonful of brown sugar; add a quart of good beef stock, a rounding tablespoonful of flour mixed in a little stock and some dices of cold yeal or beef, boil up once, and season to taste.

ALLIE L. NAY HESCOCK.

Care of the Teeth. "Her teeth light up her face!" This was the comment made by a man on seeing for the first time a girl noted for her good

"Without her brilliant teeth she would be positively ugly." Women spend too much time thinking of their hair, of their complexion, of their

double chin and of their other physical pe culiarities, and too little worrying about The reason for this is not very far to seek It is painful to have the teeth repaired.

Again, dental work is expensive. The woman who gets her teeth put into shape by a cosmetic dentist will have a consider able bill to pay. One cosmetic dentist in New York was

once a sculptor. He studied in Paris and succeeded in making some nice bits of stat-But times were hard and money was

scarce. So rather than starve, he took to dentistry. He aims to make the teeth look as though they had never been out of sorts. He tries to make the patient pretty.

To this cosmetic dentist there went a woman whose front teeth seemed hopeless There were gold fillings at top and side and front. The teeth were horribly dark and misshapen.

" Madam," said the cosmetic dentist, " am going to cut off your teeth and give you crown teeth. They will make you look young again."

He cut off the teeth, replaced them with pretty white enamel crowns and turned the voman out with a row of pearls, beautifully shaped and wholly becoming to the face. The job cost a lot of money, but it was worth every cent. Similar results are ithin reach of other women who can afford pay the cost.

ne faces are spoiled because the jaw is too narrow. When this happens in the case of a child there are various ways to remedy it before it is too late.

Gum chewing widens the jaw, and for this reason it is recommended to young children whose teeth seem inclined to crowd. The child may be allowed to chew gum a couple of hours a day. This exercises the jaw and broadens it, making room

The old-fashioned dentist merely patched the teeth. His idea was to plug them up with gold, so that they would not ache. ned to make them useful, but when it came to making them ornamental he was

But the cosmetic dentist is different. He uses enamels and he works, not with an

"In the morning clean the teeth with a good tooth powder. Have a brush which reaches every portion of the mouth. Let great deal of powder on the teeth.

"Rinse the teeth with clear water with little borax dissolved in the water, and for this use a very soft and very small brush. This should be followed by a mouth rinse in boracic acid.

"The teeth should be rinsed after each meal, and for this purpose there is nothing pleasanter than a mouth wash of pepper mint water. This perfumes the breath and is very refreshing. Pour a little of the es-sence of peppermint in a glass of water and rinse the mouth and throat with it.

"Once a week the teeth should be cleaned with the finest of pumice stone. Take a little of the very finely powdered pumice and place it on the toothbrush. Brush the teeth lightly and remember that, while pumice is good in its way, it will take off

the enamel if used too vigorously.

"Just how much of the pumice to use it question of judgment, but women who lightly touch the teeth with it once a week re never in need of having the teeth cleaned at the dentist's.'

There was a time when the woman of forty said goodby to her teeth just as she said goodby to her youth, and there was a day when the woman of sixty who had preserved her teeth was a novelty. But that

was long ago.
Old women nowadays have their own natural teeth. The teeth of old people can be as white, as daintily delicate, as glossy and every whit as pretty as the teeth of man of thirty.

If the teeth can be preserved until middle age, they will be pretty sure to last out one's ife. The main danger to the teeth comes in youth, when the teeth are young and not very strong, and when the enamel is still ender upon them.

Children whose teeth do not seem to get strong should eat cereals, and good, whole some sweets. Good honey does not hurt the teeth, but strengthens them, and good maple sugar is positively a muscle and nerve builder for the teeth, as well as for

the rest of the body.

It is erroneously believed that sweets injure the teeth. The fact is that the stomach would suffer and the teeth would not be as strong without them.-N. Y. Sun.

Russian Servants Never Gossip.

The Russian servants will talk about felow-servants but never about their employers. Even when they quit one place and take service in another family they would never mention anything about their former masters. This discretion goes so far that even the law considers it. In most countries near relatives of accused persons are not expected to appear as witnesses against them; but in Russia the law also excludes servants as witnesses against their former or present employers, so long, at least, as these servants are not suspected of having

taken part in the crime. Psychologically this appears a wonderful thing, but it can be explained easily by the state of the social constriction of Russia. Though the servants are no more serfs, still the most ignorant woman who employs domestics, and has perhaps been one herself, never speaks to the servants unless to give an order; thus the familiarity that breeds contempt is excluded. A lady gossiping with her servants is an unknown thing. -Good Housekeeping.

Concerning Tea.

The intelligent use of tea is in knowing that it possesses two leading chemical principles, namely theine and tannin. The former contains the principal merits and the latter the principal imperfections of acid, which if taken habitually to excess by persons in delicate health, is apt to affect

the nerves or the digestion. The whole secret, therefore, of obtaining the beneficial properties of tea without any injurious effects, is to secure theine without tannin, and this can be accomplished by never permitting the tea leaves to boil at all, nor even to draw in the usual way for over seven minutes, in which time tanning begins to develop, and after ten minutes in such quantity as to slightly affect the

nerves. The average consumer approaches his grocer generally with a request for one pound of black or green tea, knowing little nore than this about the article, and leaving the rest with the grocer. It is not suspected by either retail dealer or consumer that there are as wide differences in black tea alone as there are between tea and any other beverage, or as there are between

Of China black tea alone there are five hundred kinds and grades, and two hundred varieties of green tea. Of Ceylon or India tea there are over five hundred varieties, and also at least one hundred varieties of Japan tea. Now, as all these speci-mens can be blended together it follows that it is possible to have about two thousand

flavors of tea. Let us first investigate green tea. Until within three years this variety has been found chiefly in China, but recently excel-lent specimens have been produced in India and Ceylon. Green teas are known as Gunpowders, Imperials, Young Hysons and Hysons, according to the shapes which the aves take in the process of firing. They may all come from the same plant, the Gunpowders and Young Hysons being the nallest, and the Imperials and Hysons th largest leaves. They may all have the same or similar flavors when picked from the same plantation, but the flavors differ radically according to the districts from which

they come. Of every district there are seven grades of quality, beginning with the largest leaf, which is called common, then fair, good, fine, finest, choice and choicest, with many intermediate qualities.

A prejudice once existed against green teas, owing to the coloring matter used to give their names, and consequently to the facility of imitating them by placing this coloring matter upon spurious leaves, which might be merely noxious weeds. Congress passed an act to prevent the im-portation of such teas, and to exclude all adulterated teas. Tea is the only beverage guaranteed to be pure by the Govern-

If green ten is desired in the highest degree of perfection the consumer should demand that he be supplied from the stimulant. Moyune district, with which no other varieties can be compared. The grocer will sary to follow the four following rules: easily find it if the consumer insists upon 1. Let the water be fresh from the

eye to utility alone, but so as to make you | Black teas are far more popular than | 2. Let the water boil furiously five min-

pretty. The old-fashioned dentist did not hesitate to put a gold cap in the front of your mouth. But the cosmetic dentist would never disfigure you in this manner. After the teeth have been put in order, the thing is to keep them pretty. Here is some advice on the subject:

"In the morning clean the teeth with a teas is meant those which are first exposed to the air after picking until a fermentation takes place, in addition to the withering, which causes them to have after firing a maity, heavy flavor. Americans call it an "English Breakfast" flavor, although that term is unknown in England, and the water

hows a rich mahogany cold There is, however, a great difference in Congous alone. They come from China and called North China and South China. The best known of the northern districts are those of Moning, Ning Chow, Keemun, Ichang, Hohow, Kintuck, Kutoan, Liling and Shuntam, and of the southern districts, Pakling, Paklum and Pan Yong. The Ning Chows, Keemuns and Ichangs go largely to Russia, and are the favorites the world over. They have a superb bouquet,

with fine flavor and body.

Oolongs, on the other hand, like greens and Japans, are fired almost immediately after picking, and consequently appear to be black tea, with a green tea flavor, taking the place of a mixed tes. The unfermented blacks, including Congous, Indias and Ceylons are the favorities of Great Britain, Russia, Australia and Canada, while the Oolongs are popular in our country only, and are consumed principally in New York, Pennsylvania and Eastern States, the Middle and Western States using green teas mainly. Every tea garden in India and Ceylon shows five distinct grades of tea, the coarsest leaf being termed Souchong, the next is Pekoe Souchong, then Pekoe, then next is Pekoe Souchong, then Pekoe, then Orange Pekoe, and the highest grade and mallest, broken Orange Pekoe.

Oolongs, the favorite black tea of Amer ica, are divided into two principal families, the Formosa Oolong and Foochow Oolong, named from the countries from which they come. Both kinds are separated into spring, summer and autumn varieties, with about ten grades for each variety. Oolongs are almost universally used in New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and all the Eastern States, Formosa being the favorite of New York and Boston, while Philadelphia has always adhered to Foochows.

Fully one-half of all the teas consumed in the United States comes from Japan. They are the lightest of all teas in the color of the water, resembling green teas, with a bright amber hue. The May pickings are the best and most desirable. They are far superior to the later crops, and arrive from the middle of June until the end of August.

An entire revolution in taste has occurred within the last twenty-five years, not only in the United States, but in England. Previously to 1860 Ceylons, Indias, Japans and Formosa Oolongs were unknown to the world, whereas today they are the favorite teas. Up to 1862 the Northern States of this country consumed fully eighty per cent, of green teas, whereas the Eastern States took Foochow and Amoy Oolongs, while England preferred Congou teas almost exclusively.

Since the above date green teas have given way to Japans in the West. Foochow Oolongs have been abandoned in the East for Formosas, while Amoy Oolongs have disappeared altogether. The reason for this change may be ascribed to the greater flavor and body given to teas from new soil.

"Which is the best tea to drink?" The advice of this article is first to try the lead ing descriptions, and having determined which suits the taste, then to drink the highest grade of that description. The high est grades of tea are equally pure and good. It is folly to consume the lower grades, which lack both flavor and tonic when tea is the cheapest beverage in the world. There are between two hundred and three hundred cups of tea to the pound, consequently at the very high price of one dollar per pound the consumer receives at least two cups for one cent, and generally three cups, if great strength is not required whereas at fifty cents a pound he receive from four to six cups for one cent. On the other hand, there are only forty cups of coffee to a pound, and perhaps twenty cups of chocolate or cocoa. A thoroughly good tea can be purchased at retail at fifty cents a pound, but by no means a choice one, if one desires both bouquet and maximum

tonic properties. more important than the choice of tea is the preparation of the same. It is for this reason that tea in our country is nly consumed at the rate of one pound pe capita per annum, while in England the consumption is six pounds per capita, in Australia seven pounds, and in Canada four to five pounds. It is safe to say that seventy million of our people, out of eighty million, never know what good tea is, al though they pay a good price and receive a good article. It would be far better to buy the lowest grade and draw it thoroughly and well, than to buy the best, and ruin it in

the preparation. There are four to six rules to be followed in preparing tea, and the neglect of any one of them will render the article valueless. Nearly every housewife neglects at leas

In the first place, the flavor of tea never appears unless the water is fresh drawn from the faucet, and is boiling furiously when poured on the leaves. Nine cooks ou of ten never empty the kettle of water which boiled for breakfast when preparing the tea at five o'clock, and if they should avoid this fatality they seldom, in their haste, wait for the water to boil thoroughly

before pouring it on the tea.

It seems sufficient for them that the slightest curl of steam emanates, when the water is promptly used, with the result that icest tea in the world tastes like cat nip. If both these pitfalls are avoided, hen the tea is permitted to draw hardly wo minutes when the maid with a mad rush pours it off into the cups, and again the supurb aroma of the rose is invisible and a wild, weedy solution offends the

If again this mistake is escaped, then the herb is allowed to soak for fifteen or thirty minutes, while the family converses, and when served the bouquet has come and gone, and nothing but a bitter tannin has developed, which when taken into the human economy plays upon the nerves so insidi-ously as to fill the divorce courts with wild

and untamable cases.

Therefore tea should never be served otherwise than in small pots. It is most beneficial as a tonic when taken at five 'clock in the afternoon without much food, and if our brain-fagged people did but know it, they could regain their jaded

To have tea in perfection it is only nece

utes before using.
3. Let the water remain on the leaves no less than seven nor over ten minutes, and then pour off into another heated vessel. 4. Use one full teaspoonful of tea for every cup of water, and if too strong reduce the

Adherence to these simple rules procures the best and most harmless tonic, the most exquisite flavor, and the most inexpensive beverage known to civilization.—Thomas A. Phelan, president National Tea Association, in the Journal of the American Asiatic Association.

> Domestic Hints. [From What to Eat.]

Almost any kind of fish may be used for a chowder, but nothing is quite equal to cod or haddock when either may be had fresh. White fish is always preferable to any dark fish. For a chowder for six persons use a fish weighing four fish is always preferable to any dark fish. For a chowder for six persons use a fish weighing four pounds, a quart of pared and thin-silced potatoes, a quarter of a pound of salt pork, two good-sized onions, half a dozen crackers (Boston butter crackers are the best, though any kind of plain crackers will do), three quarts of water, one pint of milk, one tablespoonful of flour, and salt and pepper to suit the taste—perhaps four teaspoonfuls of salt and half a teaspoonful of pepper. Put the potatoes into a large stew-pan with one quart of cold water, and boil for ten minutes. After freeing the fish of skin and bones, cut it into small pieces. Spread these upon a platter, and dredge them with salt and pepper. Cut the pork into bits, and cook in a frying-pan until brown; then add the onion, sliced very thin, and fry slowly until it turns light brown. Spread the pork and onion on the fish, and cover until ready for use. Stir the flour into the fat remaining in the frying-pan, and cook until smooth and frothy; then gradually add the milk, and boil up once. By this time the potatoes will probably have boiled ten minutes. If not, wait until they are cooked, and then add the sale, were and onlor to them. Add, also, the milk, and boil up once. By this time the post-toes will probably have boiled ten minutes. If not, wait until they are cooked, and then add the fish, pork and onlon to them. Add, also, the second quart of water, boiling hot, and cook for three minutes; then turn the thickened milk from the frying-pan into the stewpan. Split the crack-ers and put them into a tureen. Let the chowder boil up once, and after satisfying yourself that it is sufficiently seasoned, turn it into the tureen. In case it be inconvenient to get milk for the chowder, use an extra, but scant pint of water. If one choose, the potstoes, fish, onlon and pork all may be prepared some time in advance of the cooking, which, in that case, will take only about twenty minutes. The potatoes must be covered with cold water, and the fish be kept in a cold place until the time for cooking. PINEAPPLE SHERBET.

To a pint of grated pineapple, juice and pulp, add the juice of one lemon, one cupful of water and three-fourths of a pound of sugar. Dissolve the sugar in the water, add the lemon juice, let it boil up and strain clear. When cold stir in the pineapple and turn into a freezer. When partially frozen stir in the well-whipped whites of

NUN'S GRMS.

One cup (half pound) of butter, grated yellow one cup (nair pound) of putter, grated yellow rind of one lemon, two cups of pastry flour, one teaspoonful of baking powder, one saltspoonful of ground cinnamon, one teaspoonful of vanila, one cup of granulated sugar, five eggs, one cup of grated or desiccated cocoanut. Beat the butter to a cream; add gradually the sugar, the yolks of the eggs and all the flavoring. light, add the flour and baking powder that have been sifted together. Fold in carefully the cocoanut and the well-beaten whites of the eggs. Drop into greased gem pans or ball moulds; bake a half hour in an oven at the temperature of 240° F. When done dust with powdered sugar.

SIMPLE DESERT. Pare large apples and remove the core, then ut in granite kettle and boil until thoroughly ooked. Remove the apples and continue to oil the water, adding sugar until a pink jelly is formed. Place the apple in a tall glass and pour the apple jelly around it. Place a spoonful of whipped cream on top. This is a desert liked by young and old alike.

COMPOTE OF FRUIT.

Wet two rounding tablespoonfuls of cornstarch with two tablespoonfuls of cold water; then stir into one cupful of boiling milk in which is two tablespoonfuls of sugar and pinch of salt; while hot pour this mixture onto the stiffly beaten whites of three large eggs; adding a little grated rind of an orange and a few drops of orange ex-tract. Line a mould with strips of oiled paper: then with lady-fingers, and pour the mixture in; set on ice to chill. Slice half pared and eyed pineapple, pit one cup of sour cherries; slice one banana; hull one-half box of strawberries. Prepare one cupful very thick syrup, and while warm ding is ready to serve; then deposit it around the oase; garnish with a cluster of cherries.

One woman suggests that in place of a soap and water shampoo a dry salt rubis a good thing for the hair once in a while. Loosen the hair, then rub table salt thoroughly into the roots, and brush it out again carefully. The dust and dirt come with it, just as they do when salt is sprinkled over a carpet prior to sweeping it. The effect of the salt on the scalp is described as not only highly cleansing, but also tonic.

Tomato salad is made of sliced tomatoes, ea of which has been sprinkled with a little paprika salt and just a suspicion of powdered sugar. Next comes a topdressing of minced parsley. Lettuce leaves or sprigs of green celery line the salad bowl, and the sauce may be either a rich mayonnaise or simple French dressing.

Pot cheese, or cottage cheese, as it is often called, is very much improved by being seasoned with chives, a species of slender onion-like sprouts, obtainable at almost any of the market stalls, especially those kept by Germans. It need simply be chopped or shredded up fine, and then mixed through the cheese with a silver fork. pread upon rye bread it makes a most appetis

Equal parts of cream cheese and desicca cocoanut will be found a more generally relished filling for cheese tartlets than where the cheese aione is used. The white of an egg is optional, but is considered to improve the flavor. Nutnd lemon juice must be carefully blended with the rest of the mixture to avert curdling.

It is worth knowing for the fly days that are sure to come that a few drops of sassafras oil scattered about the house will keep the files wear. The best of these gioves are not cheap, away as if by magic. This is said to be the secret but if they are washed strictly according to of the flylessness of drug stores, where the soda directions they outwear several pairs of ordi-fountain would otherwise attract flies by the nary white gloves.

Fried turnips should be boiled until alm ough to eat. Then slice and set away to cool. In the meantime, an egg or two should be beaten up with sufficient cracker crumbs to form a batter, the turnips to be dipped in this and have been browned.

Stale white bread is invaluable in a h where boiled cabbage is often a part of the meal A small piece put in the pot in which that tasty, if somewhat odorous vegetable, is cooking will effectually destroy all traces of its presence as far as the nostrils are concerned. Chop it up with cabbage after draining, add one tablespoonful of butter, pepper and salt to taste and allow the cabbage to stand uncovered a few moments before serving, if you want to taste new cabbage

### Fastion Dotes.

e\*e The veil is a very important adjunct of dress. Properly worn, it adds much to the toli-ette, and carelessly assumed it is enough to ruin the handsomest effect. In hot weather, when the hair refuses to stay in trim order, the draped

making these combinations. All shades and colors are permissible in the draped veils, but brown, blue, dark green and black are favorites. Many ombre veils are men, shading from white or cream to colors. Several effective combinations in veils were seen recently. A brown net face veil with big chenille dots and a ribbon border was accompanied by a large draped veil of champagne colored chiffen, with a hemstitched hem. This veil fell to the waist in the back.

... A blue chiffon veil with a deep ribbon bo a. a bine chiffon veil with a deep ribbon border was worn with a white chenille dotted face veil. Black and green, blue and black are good combinations, the face veil being very transparent black with dots, black, white, or a color matching the draped veil. Pastel tints are seen, especially in mauve and illac tones, and many handsome lace veils are used for draperies. Chantilly in black and Lierre in white are good laces for this purpose.

.°. A new color is called oignon brule, burnt onion. It is much prettier than its name, being an exquisite pinky brown, which combines most happily with dark brown. In chiffon veiling over a brown hat the new color is delightful.

.º. Some of the expensive chiffon veilings are • Some of the expensive chindred voltage are hand-embroidered in dots and figures, in shaded colors. These are always made vells, but the hemstitched and ribbon borders come by the yard and are very satisfactory.

.º. Another pretty black and white wash gown was of fine French batiste, combined with em-broidered white batiste. In this instance the stripes ran crosswise, or rather, were allowed to stripes ran crosswise, or rather, were allowed to meet in a point in front. The skirt was side plaited from a plain front panel, and the plaits about the hips were confined in a stitched-on band of fine embroidery. The waist was a low-cut full blouse, without sleeves. The corsage and sleeve caps were outlined with the embroidery. The low waist was worn over a guimp and full sleeves of embroidered white batiste. A girdle of black silk was worn.

... Many pretty summer gowns are made in e<sup>a</sup>. Many pretty summer gowns are made in combination with all-over embroideries. A pale blue silk gingham, for example, is made with a front skirt panel of embroidery and a deep hem of the same, above which the gingham is tucked or the same, above which the gingnam is tucked in groups of three. The blouse is tucked in the shoulder seam for fullness, and has afront of embroidery. There was also a shoulder yoke and sleeve panels of the embroidery. The gingham sleeves were tucked on either side of the panel, and were finished with deep cuffs of the embroidery. Rows of small pearl buttons and simulated buttonholes trimmed the waist fronts, the top of the collar and the cuffs.

. A white muslin or nainsook e-a white musin or nainsook gown was trimmed or rather combined with fine Swiss em-broidery effectively. There were two wide bands set in the skirt, the first one, five inches wide, just below the tucked hip yoke. The second pand, two inches wider, was divided from the first by a simulated tuck of the nainsook. Below this was a group of three wide tucks and a full gathered flounce. The waist was made mostly of the embroidery, an embroidery trimmed sur-plice front, and large sleeve puffs below the elbows being of the nainsook.

. Crosswise tucks are so attractive on thin nommer fabrics that it is not surprising that a cood share of muslins and organdles depend on them for trimming. Lawns and dimities printed in small patterns are especially adapted for tuck-ings. A pretty pink and white flowered dimity had a group of three-inch-wide tucks just below the hips, and a group of five tucks, somewhat wider, above the gathered flounce. The skirt had no other trimming. The waist was a simple blouse shirred very full around the waist and up-wards for about four inches. Bands of black and bottom, and were fastened with gold buckles. A folded fichu edged with Valenciennes lace finished the bodice, which was cut out at the throat. The sleeves were two short ruffles with three ruffles of lace beneath, falling to the

. An old favorite for cool gowns is blue cham bray, a material that never loses popularity for children's dresses, and is equally well suited for children's dresses, and is equally well suited for women's country gowns. Chambray tucks beautifully, and combines well with nainsook and Swiss embroidery better than with lace. The darker shades of blue—none of them as dark as navy—are to be preferred. A pretty model had a plaited waist, with irregular lines of fine inser-tion, less than half an inch in width, aid between the plaits in the front. The skirt was plaited around the hips, and tucked in groups of three to the top of the graduated knee flounce. This was also tucked above the hem. The

painted with large, sketchy roses and other flowers. Ombre effects are sought, and the painted gauze often resembles the finest or-

. Among attractive sailor hats was a natural straw in a rough weave, trimmed with a band of bright red velvet, tied in a flat bow on the left think that God is dishonored by using such raffia and straw disks.

. Next to sailor and toque shapes one see ore draped hats than any others. The wide shepherdess shapes are favorites for drapery hats, and white, black and crin, or hair braid, are especially adapted for the purpose. The very sheerest laces are used, and when the founds match. Thus a tawny orange shape is draped with Lierre lace of exactly the shade of the hat. arlands of small roses in varying sha des of yelow, orange and cream are used for trimming Black lace, usually Chantilly, is lovely draped over faint yellow hairbraid, and pink roses or ose garlands trim such a hat most becomingly. ... The coolest and most attractive summer

glove is silk open-work mesh, with plain silk palms and two clasps to close. The back of the glove is perfectly plain, without the usual three lines of fancy stitching. The hand looks extremely well in this glove, unless it is larger han the American woman's hand is apt to be Many fancy silk gloves are shown, long ones to wear with elbow sleeves, as well as gauntle lengths. Some of the long gloves have arm pieces of Maltese or other open-meshed laces. White, cream, champagne and light mode shades are well liked, and gloves dyed to match the toilette are by no means rare. The season's suede lisle gloves are more satisfactory that they have ever been before, and are so inex-pensive that they meet with enormous sales Wash kid gloves continue in favor for dress

. Some of the drapery hats suggest baby-carriage parasols, with their ruffles of cream lace and their pale pink bows. Everything is capable of caricature, and too much discretion can hardly be observed in wearing these decided styles. The same caution applies to the poke-b The same caution applies to the poke-point shapes seen occasionally. The quaintness of this style of hat, and its appropriateness to the 1830 modes cannot be questioned, but the modern type of woman is almost grotesquely opposed to

Another blue chambray dress had a gore skirt with lines of white nainsook seaming divid-ing each. These extended to the top of the flounce, which was headed with a line of the seaming. The waist was tucked from the shoul-ders and had a fold down the front outlined with a tiny embroidery edging to match the seaming.

A line of this trimmed the collar, and extended over the shoulder and down the sleeve to the

.º. Parasols of pink and cream-colored silk observations or pink and dream-colored sus-finished with a full gathered ruffle and a border of tiny pink roses, are daintiness itself. A bunch of roses without foliage also decorates the top of the parasol. The idea is easily carried out in any pale color, and if the roses are picked up at one of the numerous sales now in progress, the cost

the hair refuses to stay in trim order, the draped veil is a boon. That it is so regarded is evident from the number that appear in the shopping district in the morning, and driving on the avenue and in the park in the afternoon. The hand-somest draped veil is of fine quality chiffon with a hemstitched hem or a ribbon border. With this is worn a face veil of dotted net. This hangs straight and loose to the collar line.

\*\*Bayer ribbon, similar in design, headed the ruffle at a little distance above. The top of the parasol had a small star-shaped design of the gauze and a bow of the ribbon decorated the ebony handle. A black taffeta parasol was trimmed in a similar manner with black gauze, dotted with white.—N. Y. Evening Post.

Lilian Whiting, in Boston Budget. "The healing of His seamless dress is by our beds of pain.
We touch Him in life's throng and pand we are whole again.

"And warm, sweet, tender, even
A present help is He,
And faith has still its Olivet And love its Galilee. "Alone, O, Love ineffable! Thy saving name is given.
To turn aside from Thee is hell,

The World Beautiful.

To walk with Thee is heaven! May there not be always at hand, within instant touch a source of so nite joy and infinite strength that i be lived every hour as on the Me

Transfiguration? "We touch Him in life's throng and And we are whole again."

Faith in God is not merely nor even an attitude of spirit: It is the insti-action of life. It permeates every u inspiring it with power. It vitalizes effort with creative energy. Fair God, then, may well be described a highest possible form of potency, who is receptive to the divine moves onward like a ship whose sall set to the favoring winds. He who receptive to the divine spirit is like ship before the wind with all her furled. Or like the electric motor detached from its circuit. "The merit of power for moral victory on the earth," said Phillips Brooks, "is not man and is not God. It is God and man, not two, but one, not meeting accidentally, not running together in emergencies only to separate again when the emergency is over; it is God and man belonging essentially together, God filling man, man opening his life by faith to be a part of God's, as the gulf opens itself and is part of the great ocean. Is that a fancy and a theory? I pity the man whose life has not made him see two things: first, that if such a union of God and man could come to pass; if man could open his feebleness by faith for God to fill with strength; if God could find in man the perfectly obedient fulfiller of His righteousness, the work would all be done; the problem of evil would be solved; sin, wretchedness, war, lust, would vanish from the earth, and man's imperfectness remain only as the bright road, not yet traveled but full of certain promise of delight, by which man should for ever and for ever come nearer to his God. And second, that man surely has a power of faith, a power of opening his life and being filled by God, which he has thus far used just enough to prove that it exists, but whose wonderful capacity he has yet to discover. When a man's life has given him profoundly these two convictions, then he must look forward and dream of, even if he does not clearly anticipate, a time in which man, with his whole nature wide open to God, shall make with God a unity which shall subdue the world for goodness, when not man's wish to make the world a more convenient place to live in, but the higher and diviner wish to make the world a mirror of the righteousness of God."

The entire secret of light and joy and peace and beauty lies in fuller and more complete relations with the divine power. Let but the soul establish these and one may expect happiness and make room for the divine guest in his life. "I can do all things through God, who strengtheneth me" is as absolutely and literally true as that two and two make four. "God has so built His world," again says Bishop Brooks, that it is through man as the normal and ordinary means that He does much of His work upon fellow-men. He no doubt still keeps in His own hands the power of direct This was also tucked above the hem. I have sleeves were bell-shaped, and were tucked to match the skirt. Undersleeves of batiste trimmed with bands of the insertion showed. A wide belt of white kid was worn with the gown. \*\*e Parasols and sunshades are things of beauty
this summer. One of the daintiest styles is the
white taffeta parasol covered with white gauze,
against the mighty. We may dismiss that against the mighty. We may dismiss that thought, I think. The man who submissively puts himself in God's hand to be an instrument of His designs will certainly be come so humbly conscious that the power ide. The velvet was embroidered loosely in an instrument as he is for His work. It is he that is glorified, and not God who is de-

graded or accounted weak." The liberation of the human life into the Christ life is the final consummation toward which all the universe is tending. That is the supreme achievement of the soul. That is the perfect ideal of all human achievement. To so refine and exalt the quality of life that the heart is lifted up to God in perpetual reception of that love and tenderness and sweetness which attends the divine spirit, is success and happiness, even though it be united with outer privation and personal sorrow. There is but one conception of misery or of joy, and that is

the conception expressed in the lines: "To turn aside from Thee is hell. To walk with Thee is heaven.

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THROUGH THE VALLEY.

ching tear-dimmed eyes
upon the glowing visions that unfold in

the bright eternal morning, o'er fair Zion's hills at last, resting in the sunshine, all my pain and sufferings past; Vanking in the fields of Eden, where the crystal

waters roll, ambling limbs that would not bear me, by the Master's touch made whole.

the lily that I carried when they bore my form away, Withered, died, and shed its fragrance o'er the pale and lifeless clay; But the fadeless Easter lilles in this land of light

Never feel the frosts of winter, or the chill breath

Hushi my dear ones, cease your weeping, let this thought your grief beguile, In our Heavenly Father's mansion I am waiting

I will meet you at the threshold when the long day's march is done,
And you pass the shining gateway, gathering omeward one by one.

Often when you meet together, in leach other's joys to share, Let some loving thought, unspoken, linger round

Let my faults be all forgiven as the long years

come and go.
Only think of me with kindness, just because I Brothers," who have watched beside me, when

the last farewells are said, And you lay the fragrant blossoms on my narrow

Through the valley, through the river, through the pearly entrance door, Joining in the glad hosannas over on the other

I am resting, sweetly resting, near my precious Saviour's side, Safe within His precious presence, I shall ever-CLARA E. BOLLES.

THE LAND OF "PRETTY SOON." I know of a land where the streets are paved With the things we meant to achieve. It is walled with the money we meant to have

And the pleasures for which we grieve. The kind words unspoken, the promises broken And many a coveted boon
Are stowed away there in that land somewhere-

The land of " Pretty Soon." There are uncut jewels, of possible fame, Lying about in the dust, And many a noble and lofty aim Covered with mould and rust.

And, oh, this place, while it seems so near, Is further away than the moon!
Though our purpose is fair, yet we never ge

The land of " Pretty Soon." It is further at noon than it is at dawn, Further at night than at noon;
Oh! let us beware of that land down there—
The land of " Pretty Soon." -The King's Own.

### WHAT HAS COME OVER THE SUN-

SHINE? What has come over the sunshine? It is like a dream of bliss. What has come over the pine-woods? Was ever a day like this? O white-throat swallow, flecking The loch with long wing-tips, Hear you the low, sweet laughter

Comes rippling from its lips? What has come over the waters? What has come over the trees! Never were rills and fountains

So merrily voiced as these.
O throstle, softly piping High on the topmost bough,

> is it my heart, or thou? THE JOY.

The joy is in the doing, Not the deed that's done; The swift and glad pursuing, Not the goal that's won.

The joy is in the seeing, Not in what we see: The ecstasy of visio Far and clear and free!

The joy is in the singing Vhether heard or no The poet's wild, sweet rapture, And song's divinest flow!

The joy is in the being-Joy of life and breath Joy of a soul triumphant,

Is there a flaw in the marble? Sculptor, do your best; The joy is in the endeavor-

### ON THE PORTRAIT OF AN ANCES

ty ancestress of mine; less some, without debating, ity ancestress of m

we been " your most devoted," he days of crinoline. ly seem your ribboned tresses awn demurely o'er each ear;

### Miscellaneous.

THROUGH THE VALLEY.

Tribute to the memory of the late C. W. Conway of Richmond Grange, New Hampshire.]

In the evening's solemn stillness, when the shadows round us creep,
Jens' hand smoothed down my pillow, and I gladly fell asleep;
Then the ones that lingered near me moved with slow and noiseless tread,
And in tender, pitying accents, whispered gently, "he is dead."

Out they could not see the waking, mortal lips have never told—

Soles of angels, palms of glory, harps and crowns of purest gold;

and the conventionality forbade a more extended one. She was not the kind of a girl with whom one might scrape up a bowing recognition, to be later elaborated into an interchange of commonplaces that might culminate in permission to call. Indeed, if she had been, it is safe to conclude Berenson would not have troubled his head about her, for he had a social position to maintain, a good deal of personal pride and more than the average sense of exclusiveness.

"Hallo!" he said, suddenly, and stopped short.

short.

The girl ahead had paused. She was evidently in some predicament, for she stooped as though to extricate herself or to pick up an article dropped. Almost at the same instant, however, a tremendous dray, piled with boxes, bore down upon her, and at the shout of the driver, who was striving to rein in his huge Percherons, she sprang toward safety and reached the sidewalk. Berenson let the dray pass. Looking down directly on the spot where the girl had healtated. Berenson let the dray pass. Looking down directly on the spot where the girl had hesitated, he saw that which had arrested her, and bending quickly, he pulled out of the thick, black, stoky mud an absurdly small rubber, with its wrinkles holding the arch of a high little instep.

"Well!" he ejaculated, "here's luck!"

He felt ridiculously elated. So pleased did he look, in fact, that a friend jostling him as he reached the opposite sidewalk remarked his satisfaction.

satisfaction.

"Wheat gone up, Berenson?"
"No-rubber!" laughed Berenson. And his friend walked off, wondering what there was in fishing footwear out of the mire to make a fellow look so idiotically pleased.

disgustedly.

This accusation could not be made against it an hour later, cleansed and polished to the highest possible degree by the man who kept the shoestand in the office building where Berenson

of his desk. Let some loving thought, unspoken, linger round my vacant chair;
By the old familiar hearthstone, with its bright and cheery flame,
Then let memory bells ring softly, with the echoes of my name.

Friends, I ask to be remembered, give me in

> ing, he was thinking for the most part how strange it was that he, who had come gaily up the road of life, heart whole and fancy free, until he had reached his thirtieth milestone, should

> less exhilaration, just because he had passed a girlish figure on the sidewalk, met the indifferent glance of violet, black-lashed eyes, looking forth from beneath a white brow, or caught the faint, elusive perfume of her demure garments. And the worst of it was that he could not bring himself to be indignant with himself for being such a

> "You like to be a fool!" he told himself angrily. "You're hugging your folly! And much good it will do you! You're not got enough sense, Jack Berenson, to last a crazy man till breakfast time!"

> With which final shot he was apt to break with which that is not be was apt to break away from his vigil, return sternly to his desk and plunge into work until—until he began to wonder if she might have returned to her chair in the window, or by any chance be going out. Though whether out or in, there had seemed slight chance of making her acquaintance before Fate, in the guise of a treacherous street crossing, had placed a belonging of hers in his posses-

> his courage almost failed bim. And when the elevator man let him off at the eighth floor, as oldden it was an insane desire to make his immediate escape by way of the staircase that over-whelmed him. But he pulled himself together and went toward the suite of doctor's offices. which he knew occupied that particular angle of the big building. Some of the physicians whose names were inscribed on the tablet in the corridor were friends of his. "Hone I don't run into Norton, or Schriener.

> or MacIntyre," he said. "Hope I don't."
> But he did—all three of them. They and a few

with eyes—curious, inquisitive, mocking eyes!
But a few voices called out pleasantly enough,
"Hallo—how d'ye do, Berenson?" And MacIntyre came forward with a smile that made his

ook in her eyes made them look more than ever like violet stars.

you Mr. Berenson. You have often heard Alice mention him, I am sure. Jack—this is Miss Meredith, my wife's sister!" And then as they bowed he went by way of explanation. "Vera has been looking after callers at the offices here during the last six months. She would work w what girls are!"

remain ignorant no longer. He would remedy his deficiencies in this respect as soon as pos-sible, at least as far as this one bewitching maiden was concerned. And he vowed that he had never before guessed what a thoroughly de-lightful chap MacIntyre was until he heard the

lightful chap machityre was until the heat the latter saying before he went off with his friends: "Oh, I say, Berenson! Come to dinner tomor-row night—quite informal, you know. Six o'clock. Alice will be mighty glad to see you!" Jack looked doubtfully into the violet eyes.

And he said to himself as institute oach of the office, with his head in a whirl, that it might not be quite so romantic to find a rubber in Chicago mud as a slipper on a ballroom floor, but that it has its—possibilities! It would serve!—Kate M. Cleary, in San Francisco Call.

new. You can trace his progress up the pile by the bunches of old threads which he leaves behindat intervals. It has never been figured out whether he could go a mile in less than a year, but it would be safe to back the mussel in the animals' "slow race."—From Country Life in

Clothes Kill Indians.

Coats and trousers are responsible for the approaching extermination of the Cocopa Indians in the Lower Colorado river valley. The chief, Pablo Colorado, will be invited to the World's Fair in St. Louis, by Edwin C. Cushman, Jr., now on his way to visit the tribe as a representative of the Exposition.

of the Exposition.

In 1800 the tribe numbered ten thousand, in 1850, it numbered three thousand, in 1855, 1800 and in 1900, five hundred. Wearing white man's clothes, without understanding their proper use, caused pneumonia and pulmonary diseases in the tribe, from which they died by the score.

The tribe now lives south of Yuma, Ariz., on the Mexican border. There it cultivates corn and turnips in the same manner as when Columbus discovered America.

and turnips in the same manner as when Columbus discovered America. Its style of warfare has not changed or its customs, interesting among which are its mortuary customs.

The Cocopas are a peaceful tribe. Their warfare is described as symbolic. Their shields are oyster shells fastened in their noses and hanging over their mouths, thus protecting their breath, which to them is the sign of life. Protection of the breath is to them protection of the warrior's life.

life.

Their spears are the reverse of those used by other people, the sharpened point being on the end which rests on the ground. The upper end is decorated with a flag. The war club is their

weapon for knocking an enemy down. Then they jab with the spear.

The only change in the tribe since the days of Columbus is in adopting white man's clothes. On account of the climate in which they live, that has proved fatal. The daily extremes of temperature in the arid country they inhabit range from fifty to one hun-

dred degrees. It is as great often as the extremes of summer and winter in St. Louis, the nights being very cold and the days hot. When the Indians were little clothing their skins were toughened to protect them from the

olds.
Living along the Colorado river, they were force Living along the Colorado river, they were food of the water and great swimmers. Wearing only breech clouts, they did not suffer even if the weather was cold, when they left the water. When they adopted coats and trousers their skins lost their toughness. They could not endure the severe changes, and caught cold. Ignorant of the use of clothing, they wore it in the water and also when they slept, often lying down in the cold in wet clothes, which they had worn in the river.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

changes in temperature. They did not contract

The Wise Cat.

"Labor-saving inventions never do any real harm to laboring men and womer," said Prof. S. P. Langley, the scientist and æronaut. "They who bemoan the appearance of labor-saving devises are unwise.

Professor Langley smiled.

"Such unphilosophical persons," he resumed,
"should learn a lesson from the stable cat. Have
you heard of the stable cat? It sat on the horse's

back.
"'Dear, dear,' the horse walled. 'Now that automobiles are coming into such favor, I fear I shan't be wanted.' "'Nonsense,' said the stable cat. 'Don't carry on so, brother. The mouse trap didn't do away

with me, did it?""

Tricks of Grouse to Evade Hunters. The grouse has a hundred tricks of defence. It will he still until the hunter is within a yard of it, then soar straight upward in his front, towering like a woodcock; again, it will rise forty yards away, and the sound of its wings is his only notice of its presence. It will cower upon a branch under which he passes, and his cap will not be more than a foot below it as he goes,

will not be more than a foot below it as he goes, and though it has seen him approaching it will remain quiescent in fear until his back is turned. It will rush then, and when he has slewed himself hurriedly around he will catch only a glimpse of a brown, broad wing far away.

Wounded and falling in the open, it will be found—if it is found at all—with the telltale speckles of its breast against the trunk of some brown tree, against which its feathers are indistinguishable, and the black ruff about the neck of the male will be laid against the darkest spot of the bark. Often it will double like a fox: spot of the bark. Often it will double like a fox often as man draws near it will spring noiselessly into some spruce and hide until he passes, drop-ping then to the ground and continuing its feed-ing; often, too, it will decline to take wing, ugh unburt, and will run fast for half a mileso fast that the most expert woodsman will be unable to keep pace with it. This it will only do on leafy ground and never when snow would on leafy ground and neve betray its tracks.—Outing.

Shy, but not Stupid. At a dinner given to Sir Alfred Harmsworth, in commemoration of his recent knighting, one of the editors of the Daily Mail said of the guest

"Our friend Harmsworth, as a schoolboy, was "Our triend Harmsworth, as a schoolog, was shy and quiet. One day, to his herror, an in-spector called him up before the class. "You appear to be a clever lad,' the in-spector said. 'What do five and one make?' "The little fellow made no answer.

"' Come, now,' said the inspector. 'Suppose I gave you five rabbits, and then another rabbit; now many rabbits would you have?'

"'Seven,' said Harmsworth. " 'How do you make that out?'
"'I have a rabbit of my own at home.'"

## **H**istorical.

-Because the Continental Congress appointed the first Wednesday in January, 1789, for the people to choose electors, the first Wednesday in February for the electors to choose a President and the first Wednesday in March for the Government to go into operation under the new Constitution. The last named day, in 1789, fell on March 4, hence March 4 following the election of a President is the day appointed for election or a President is the day appointed for his inauguration. By the Act of 1792 it was pro-vided that the Presidential term of four years should commence on March 4. By the amend-ment to the Constitution made in 1804, if the ment to the Constitution made in 1804, it the House of Representatives should not elect a President by March 4, the Vice-President be-comes President. March 4 is thus virtually made by the Constitution, as well as by the starute, the day when the new Presidential term begins.

—Everybody's Magazine says that Judge Parker, the Democratic Presidential candidate, was born in the right place, on a farm. The piace, Cortland, Cortland County, N. Y.; the time, May 14, 1852. So he is neither too old not time, May 14, 1802. So he is neither too old nor too young. "He has been almost a chronic de-cliner of office. He has stuck to the law or the bench, and waved away several gilded invita-tions. He wouldn't be the Democra'ic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of New York in 1883 or 1885. He wouldn't be First Assistant Postmaster-1885. He wouldn't be first Assistant Fostmaster-General in the latter year; Governor in 1891; Senator in congress instead of Mr. Hill, who was then forced to take the job. This last anec-dot requires a sweet, unquestioning fath. So Judge Parker, busy, smiling, put the office by. But who is ascetic enough to turn up his nose at

But your dress!—of all queer dresses
I is the acme of the queer!

State!—but stay! had I beseeched it—
I worm a wast, could I have reached it, in the days of crinoline?

How the Mussel Travels.

Of all the absurd f.rms of locomotion practised by the creatures of the deep, the most preposter outs is that of the mussel. Squids will startle you by dar-ing backward, crabs hustle off areas of four square miles. These mounds are especially numerous in the part of the United ways at a lively galt; but nothing save the dull brain of "some kind of clam critter," pondering over the transportation problem in those remote epochs when time was no object, could have gaped betwixt us twain! I wast a vast expanse of weather would I e'er have kissed you he had how could I e'er have kissed you he had also bounded on the west by the States which lies between the Great Lakes on the north and the Gulf of Mexico on the south, and is bounded on the west by the States which lies between the Great Lakes on the north and the Gulf of Mexico on the south, and is bounded on the west by the States which lies between the Great Lakes on the north and the Gulf of Mexico on the south, and is bounded on the west by the States which lies between the Great Lakes on the north and the Gulf of Mexico on the south, and is bounded on the west by the States which lies between the Great Lakes on the north and the Gulf of Mexico on the south, and is bounded on the west by the States which lies between the Great Lakes on the north and the Gulf of Mexico on the south, and is bounded on the west by the States of New York and Pennsyania, and extending south-varied the middle of the States of New York and Pennsyania, and extending south-varied the middle of the States of New York and Pennsyania, and extending south-varied the middle of the States of New York and Pennsyania, and extending south-varied the middle of the States of New York and Pennsyania, and extending south-varied the middle of the States of New York and Pennsyania, and extending south-varied th —In districts where the native tribes known

with embankments or wails of earth or stone, not infrequently accompanied by wide and deep ditches. As to the identity of the Mound Builders, opinions differ. The general opinion of nearly all the best informed investigators of American archeology is that these works are not necessarily of great antiquity, and that they were built by a race in no essential respect different from that inhabiting the region where they occur when this was first settled by the whites.

whites.

—An extraordinary piece of mechanism was constructed for the amusement of Louis XIV of France when a child. It consisted of a small coach drawn by two horses, in which was the figure of a lady, with a footman and page behind. According to the account given by M. Camus, the constructor, this coach being placed at the extremity of a table of a determinate size, the coachman smacked his whip, and the horses immediately set out, moving their legs in a natural manner. When the carriage reached the edge of the table it turned on a right angle, and proceeded along that edge till it arrived opposite to the place where the king was seated. It then stopped, and the page, getting down, opened the door, upon which the lady alighted, having in her hand a petition, which she presented with a door, upon which the lady alighted, having in her hand a petition, which she presented with a curtacy. After waiting some time she again curtaied, and re-entered the carriage; the page then resumed his place, the coachman whipped up his horses, which began to move, and the footman, running after the carriage, jumped up behind it. Louis XIV had an antomaton opera in five acts, with fresh scenes for each. It measured sixteen and one-half inches in breadth, thirteen inches four lines in height and one inch three lines in thickness for the working of the machinery.

—After conquering Burmah, the British undertook to carry the great Rangoon bell, the third largest in the world, to Calcutta as a trophy, but dropped it overboard in the Rangoon river, where it defied all the efforts of the engineers to raise it. Some years later, the Bur-mese, who had not ceased to mourn its loss, begged to be allowed to recover it. Their petiion was granted, and by attaching an incre number of bamboo floats, the unwieldy mass of metal was finally lifted from its muddy bed and triumphantly restored to its place.

## Brilliants.

I sought the path of peace; So long I sought, and far; A place where naught might enter in My happiness to mar.

I sought, and sought in vain, Until with fainting heart I turned about, and found a place Where I could bear a part.

In lifting heavy loads; In sharing other's woes; And in the path of duty, lo!

1 found my heart's repose.

—Edith Virginia Bradt. 'Christ," some one says, "was human as w are." Well, then, for Christ," thou answerest, "who

can care?" o answerest thou; but why not rather say, Was Christ a man like us? Ah, let us try If we then, too, can be such men as He!" -Matthew Arnold. Courageous now, I hasten on

Through paths of deepest earthly gloo The sun upon the hill-top shines! Soon I shall reach my Father's home! And so, although the way be dark, And human strength oft failing me, Content, I'll clasp His guiding hand, For, "like a child," "He leadeth me." -Sunie Mar.

Not yet, O friend, not yet! the patient stars Lean from their lattices, content to wait, All is illusion till the morning bars Night is too young, O friend! day is too near; Wait for the day that maketh all things clear. Not yet, O friend, not yet.

Today Unsullied comes to thee newborn; Tomorrow is not thine, The sun may cease to shine For thee ere earth shall greet its morn. Be earnest, then, in thought and deed, Nor fear approaching night; Caim comes with evening light And hope, and peace—thy duty heed

-Bret Harte.

Today. The little cares that cark and fret
The French have called "black butterflies;" Our foolish lids are oft tear-wet From these wee cares that cark and free Because their darksome wings are met To shut the dayshine from our eyes-The little cares that cark and fret
The French have called black butterflies.

### -Jessie Storrs Ferris, in Good Housekeepin Gems of Thought.

....Troubles will come which look as if they would never pass away. The night and the storm look as if they would last forever, but the calm and the morning cannot be stayed; the storm in its very nature is transient. The effort of nature, as that of the human heart, ever is to return to its repose, for God is peace.—George

....If you will let him walk with you in your streets and sit with you in your offices and be with you in your homes and teach you in your churches and abide with you as the living presence in your hearts, you, too, shall know what freedom is, and while you do your duties be above your duties; and while you own yourselves the sons of men, know you are the sons of God.

... "The way to get is to give. The selfish can never expect anything but selfishness."
....Let us rest while we work. All the worry and fret which addle our brains have their origin in unfaith or forgetfulness of God. As a familiar story teaches, He managed the world before we came into it; He will be here to take care of it

came into it; he will be here to take care of it after we quit it. It is even possible that He can get along with it while we are in it.—Charles Gordon Ames.

.... If there is a man on earth whose character should be framed of the most sterling honesty, and whose conduct should conform to the most scrupulous morality, it is the man who adminis-ters public affairs. The most romantic notions of integrity are here not extravagant.—Henry Ward Be

....If we expect to appropriate the "whatso-ever" of his promises, we must strive to comply with the "whatsoever" of his commands.— Samnel B. Randall.

Samel B. Randall.

....We may win fulness of life by being interested in all human experience, by keeping in touch with all sides of human life. We win fulness of life by knowing nothing of fear except fear of wrong, by being sincere in our thinking, sincere in our speaking, sincere with others, and sincere with ourselves.—Elinor Gordon.

.... The essence of chivalry is to look fout for the little ones. Wherever a child can be helped, the little ones. Wherever a child can be helped, wherever a stranger can be guided or a friend who is shy be set at ease, wherever a weak brother can be saved from falling and its shame, wherever a sold man's affecting the stranger of the wherever an old man's step can be made easy, wherever a servant's position can be dignified in his eyes, is the chance for chivalry to show itself.—W. C. Gannett.

or stone, and deep displays to be suppressed in the calendar, and as the error of the Julian intercalation was found to the error of the Julian intercalation was found to the error of the Julian intercalation was found to the endered the intercalation to be omitted in all of according to the ordered the intercalation to be omitted in all of according to the ordered the intercalation to be omitted in all of according to the ordered the intercalation to be omitted in all of according to the ordered the intercalation to be omitted in all of the centurial years excepting those which are on the centurial years, and the exception of the centurial years, which are only leap years are made in one plee such as small was the was omitting the two ciphers. Thus 1700 and 1800 were common years, and 1800 also was not a leap year, while 2000, 3400 and so on will be leap years. The mean length of the solar year is found to be 352,242 days, or 356 days, five hours, forty-eight minutes and forty-eix seconds. Now, the Gregorian rule gives ninety-seven intercalation, the Gregorian rule gives ninety-seven intercalation of the centurial years, which are only leap years. The mean length of the solar year is loud to be 352,242 days, or 356 days, five hours, forty-eight minutes and forty-eix seconds. Now, the Gregorian rule gives ninety-seven intercalation, the Gregorian rule gives ninety-seven intercalation.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is \$\frac{1}{2}\text{ and }\frac{1}{2}\text{ minutes and twelve seconds.} \text{ This exceeds the true solar year by twenty-six seconds, which amounts to a day in 333 years. It is, perhaps, unnecessary to make a again with a solid second with the solid second with a solid second with the collected lines in the control of time, but any of the

the earth. These experiments were recently re-peated in a more scientific manner by H. Yule Oldham, who read a paper on the subject before the Glasgow meeting of the British Association. The same results were obtained, with the im-portant difference that by the employment of a tele-photographic lens and camera the six foot prominence of the middle post was recorded in an unmistakable manner

\$50,000 (what the United States pays its Presi-

BORIC ACID .- "F. D.": Used as a preservative of meat it does not prevent putrefaction entirely; it conceals putrefaction to a certain extent. No meat should be prepared aseptically, not antiseptically. No bacteria can be found in cooked
meat. But boric acid is a poison and becomes
dangerous when present in very large quantities.
THE HATER OF THE HEAD.—"S. T. G.": Lighthaired persons average, it is said, 140,000 to 165,000 hairs; dark-haired persons about 105,000 and
red-haired persons only thirty thousand. This is,
no doubt, only a general approximation since
not all light hair is fine and not all red hair
coarse, and there are many persons with much coarse, and there are many persons with much thinner hair than others, to say nothing of the large and honorable class of baldheads.

-For several years a record has been kept of the wear of locomotive wheels on the Danish state railways. The single drivers are found to run better than four-coupled, the latter better than six-coupled, and in all cases wear is increased by filmsiness of road.

—A local study of rural depopulation near Paris has been made by Dr. A. F. Plicque. He finds that the causes include sanitary ignorance

petrolignite, or stone-wood, which is interesting ship-builders in England, France and Germany. This material is a mixture of sawdust with certain minerals, formed into slabs under hydraulic pressure, and its special claims are non-inflammability and freedom from slipperiness when wet. It gives decks safe to walk upon and partitions that do not burn. The product is very close in texture, does not crack, is impervious to dry rot, can be given any color, and can be worked with or with tooks like any bard wood.

100 made with or without the Fitted Lining.

Blouse waists made full below deep yokes are essentially smart andlare shown in all the fashionable soft and thin materials. This one is peculiarly attractive, as it includes a narrow vest and soft, craped seaff. The model is made of pale blue chiffon louisine, with trimming of black silk banding and the of black messaline and is eminently effective, but the trimming can be one of many things and the

with tools, like any hard wood.

—The world's great collections of meteorite have been those of Vienna, London and Paris, but the largest number of falls is now represented in the Ward-Coonley collection in its temporary New York home. Of about 680 meteorites known, this collection contains and

temperature. Frost at 45° is extremely rare, and would only occur in low valleys and on a night on which the air was full of moisture, the the cloudless sky permits rapid radiation of heat, and frost could form on the ground where the temperature would be 32°, although up above in the air the temperature might be 45°.

> Home Dressmaking. Winte by May Manton.



4791 Blouse or Shirt Waist, 30 to 40 bust.

Blouse or Shirt Waist. 4791. To be Made With or Without the Fitted Lining.

dicated lines.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (12 years) is ½ yard of all-over material 18 inches wide for any one, with ½ yard of any width for bertha, ½ yards of edging, 2 yards of insertion and 13 medallions for No. 1; ½ yards of edging and ¾ yards of banding for No. 2; ¾ yards of insertion and ½ yards of embroidery for No. 3; ½ yards of insertion and ½ yards of edging for No. 4; ½ yards of beading and ½ yards of edging for No. 5, to make as illustrated.

The pattern, 4792, is cut in three sizes, small, me dium and large, corresponding to girls of 8, 12 and 16 years of age.



4794 Negligee with 22 to 30 waist.

Box-Plaited Walking Skirt. 4798. Skirts made to clear the ground increase in favor week by week and are shown in almost endless variety. This one is exceptionally graceful, and combines becoming long lines with abundant flare, the box plaits being allowed to fall in soft folds below the stitchings which ensure smooth fit over the hips As illustrated it is made of taffett attitched with corticellistik, but all skirting and sulting materials are equally appropriate, the design being adapted to both the costume and the odd skirt.

The skirti se ut in plus govers which are lead to be

alking Skirt.

the costume and the odd skirt.

The skirt is cut in nine gores which are laid in box plaits that conceal all seams. When liked bulk over the hips can be lessened by cutting the material beneath the plaits away above the stitchings. The closing is made invisibly at the back, a placket being finished at the centre seam.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 12 yards 21 inches wide, 11½ yards 27 inches wide or 4½ yards 44 inches wide.

The pattern, 4793, is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30-inch waist measure.

Negligee With Bound Yoke, 4794. Negligee With Round Yoke. 4794.

Tasteful negligees are among the desirable things of life of which no woman ever yet had too many. This one is graceful, becoming and simple, withal, and can be made from a variety of materials. The round yoke, extended well over the shoulders, gives the bread line of fashion, and the pointed sleeves take the long lines and folds that always are desirable. The model is made of white batiste, with the yoke of all-over Valenciennes lace banded with narrow folds of the material and the sleeves edged with lace insertion, but the design will be found admirable for soft silks and wool fabrics as well as for washable ones.

washable ones.

The negligee is made with full fronts and back, that are joined to the yoke, and wide, full sleeves. As illustrated it is closed by means of ties of ribbon, but buttons and buttonholes can be substituted if



4795 Fancy Blouse

Waist, 32 to 40 bust. 32 to 40 bust Fancy Blouse Walst. 4795. To be Made With or Without the Fitted Lining. and ite of black messaline and is eminently effective, but the trimming can be one of many things and the material anything soft enough to allow of gathers. Fancy openwork braid of the required width makes satisfactory bands, and any of the narrow braids, lace or other bandings can be applied as illustrated. The waist consists of the lining, which can be used temporary New York home. Of about 680 meteorites known, this collection contains 603, or
forty-three more than the Vienna collection.
The specimens number about 1600, with a total
weight of 5509 pounds.

—Heat is radiated faster than it is received,
causing frost. The temperature has to be 32at the point where the frost forms, but it is not
necessary for the air above to be at the same
temperature. Frost at 45° is extremely rare,
for scarf.

for scarf.

The pattern, 4735, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40-inch bust measure. "Paquin" Eton With Vest. 4796. The Eton in its latest form takes the name of one

"Paquia" Eten With Vest. 4798.

The Eten in its latest form takes the name of one of the best known French designers, and is eminently attractive and graceful. In the case of the model illustrated it is made of wood-brown taffets with revers and roll-over cuffs of pongee, vest and straight cuffs of white pique, and is trimmed with banding, but the design lends itself to many other materials equally well, and is quite as admirable in the many soft and pliable woof fabrics as in silk. The vest and cuffs of white with the revers make very distinguishing characteristics and combine to give a most novel as well as smart effect.

The Eton consists of a smoothly fitted foundation lining, fronts and back. The sleeves are big and full, finished with roll-over cuffs, and are laid in box plaits that are extended over the shoulders to terminate beneath the plaits of the Eton. When the vest and straight cuffs are of washable material they can be made detachable, so rendering laundering a simple matter. The belt is arranged over the edge at back and sides and passed through openings in the fronts and vest to be closed beneath.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 5 yards 21 inches wide, 3½ yards 27 inches wide or 2½ yards 44 inches wide, with ½ yard of silk for revers and roll-over cuffs, ½ yards of pique and 4 yards of banding to trim as illustrated.

The pattern, 4798, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and 46 inche but measure.

The pattern, 4796, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and to-inch bust measure.

HOME DRESSMAKING.

Simple waists made full and soft are emimently fashionable and are peculiarly well adopted to the favorite soft and thin materials which allow of much fullness yet make little bulk. The very attractive model illustrated is made of pongee in the natural shade with bandings of Persian embroidery, the color effect being a most satisfactory one, but can be reproduced in net, soft silks and wools and in the

Cenqueror of death

Leave to God the rest!

TRESS. I you look, and fascinating,

ed your laughing eyes " divine." s world, had fate so voted, I earlier entered in,

look so idiotically pleased.
"It was mighty muddy, too!" he commented

had a suite. He took his prize upstairs, and deposited it, wrapped in tissue paper, on the top

your hearts a place;
Let some nook, however tiny, hold a picture of range of his vision that his business began to suffer from such erratic absences.

Not that Jack Berenson was bothering himself about business. During those minutes he stood, absorbed in day dreams, staring apparently at the uninteresting wall of an uninteresting build-

And you lay the fragrant blossoms on my harrow coffin bed;

By the mystic tie that bound us, I would bid you to be true,

Ever faithful, ever constant, in the work ye have to do.

Through the valley, through the river, through

But when he had sallied forth with his prize

of their professional associates had met in the reception room previous to attending a medical convention in a body. It seemed to poor Berenson, standing helplessly in the doorway with his package in his hand, that the place was packed

Intyre came forward with a smile that made his ugly countenance quite charming.

"Your—the young lady—" stammered Jack. He held out the package much as though it were a letter of introduction. "She lost this, and—"
"Oh, I see!" The doctor turned hastily.
"Miss Meredith!" he called.
A girl—the girl—came from an adjoining room. She looked lovelier than ever without her hat and cost. Her soft, green gown fitted her as its sheath fits a flower. And the pretty, bewildered look in her eves made them look more than ever

like violet stars.

Berenson knew then how a man felt who performs a deed of daring in the cannon's mouth.

"I was behind you this noon," he began,
"and when you lost this"—

"Oh thank you!" she interrupted, comprehending at once, and taking the offered bundle.

"You were wary kind to bring it to me!"

You were very kind to bring it to me!"
"Vera," MacIntire said, "let me introduce to

Jack didn't know, but he mentally decided to

There was a smile in them, though the lips were sweetly serious.

"I'll come!" promised Jack fervently. He wrung his friend's hand vigorously in the ardor of his friendship. "Lord, yes, I'll come!"

And he said to himself as he strode back to

12,000, 16,000, etc., are common years.
PROOF OF THE ROUNDNESS OF THE EARTH. PROOF OF THE ROUNDNESS OF THE EARTH.

"Candor." Although it was demonstrated more than two thousand years ago that the earth is globular in form, there arecertain persons who maintain that it is flat. About thirty years ago a controversy on the subject waxed so hot that it was determined to put the matter to direct experiment in order to settle the question once for all. The place chosen was near Bedford, England, where there is a straight six-mile stretch of water. At both ends and in the middle of this water posts were erected, each of the same definite height above the water level. Upon looking with a telescope along the tops of these three posts it was clearly seen that the centre one overtopped the others by about the centre one overtopped the others by about six feet, owing to the curvature of the surface of the earth. These experiments were recently re-

an unmistakable manner.

THE EXPENSE OF ROYALTY.—"David":
England pays out almost \$3,000,000 a year for
the maintenance of its king, queen, princes,
princesses and other royal dignitaries, according to Harper's Weekly. The king and queen
alone receive \$2,350,000 annually, the Prince of
Wales receives \$100,000 and the Princess of Wales
\$50,000 (what the United States pays its President). The Princesses Christian, Louise and Beatrice and the Duchess of Albany receive \$30,000, the Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz receives \$15,000, the Duke of Connaught \$125,000 and the Duke of Cambridge \$60,000. Out of the income allotted to the king and queen must be paid the cost of the royal household; this includes the salaries and incidental expenses of almost one thousand officers and functionaries. The king and the Prince of Wales receive, in addition to their incomes, large revenues from sev-

antiseptics are good preservatives. Therefore meat should be prepared aseptically, not anti

—A remarkable luminous meteor trail seen at Madrid has been reported by J. A. Perez. It continued visible from about 10 P. M. until midnight, the shape gradually changing from an almost closed curve with a loop in it to an enlarged loop with a very faint detached portion of the primary curve.

—For several years—

n finds that the causes include sanitary ignorance leading to high infant mortality, migration of young people to towns, effects of conscription, and alcoholism. His suggested remedy—one that promises success in Belgium—is improved primary and technical education, with special efforts to cultivate a love of farm life:

——Bawdust lends itself to many uses, not least of which seems to be the making of the new petrolights, or stone-wood, which is interesting

with tools, like any hard wood.

sky clear and the wind still. The cooler air being heaviest settles into the low places, and



### The Horse.

### **Draft Horse Pointers.**

A writer in the English Live Stock Journal sums up the essential points of a good draft horse as follows:

"Everything in its place and of requisite size and strength is the idea of the builder of a ship. So it is with the modern draft horse, no matter of what breed. Propornorse, no matter of what breed. Proportion must be duly considered. We come upon horses at times which are absolutely undefinable as to knees. These, on the other hand, are abnormally developed at the hock. Thigh muscle is conspicuously absent from most of our stallions from a reason easily availabled. We do not a reason easily availabled. reason easily explained—we do not put our stallions in the yoke now. A good knee is an absolutely essential lever for heavy

"When any one who understands work horses at all is about in the market place he instinctively pitches upon those which are suggestive of pith and power. Minor showyard attractiveness is not altogether for gotten, 'the like come, like go,' having to be held in view just as it was in the days previous to stud books.

"If a horse come of a family of good sound constitution, and there is no absolute malformation, even if a little behind the showyard standard as to feet and pasterns. we should hold him to be preferable. The commissioner sent out with a certain amount of money to spend has no time to talk over the points which came up at the last country show. The railway whistle shifts his ground to another county, and though the slobbing, lobbing sort may not be altogether in his mind, he knows they will

"A good-sized draft stallion or mare should have a well-developed knee, and fet-lock joint in proportion. It is scarcely of any use trotting out the old adage, 'No hoof—no horse,' as nearly all the draft horses now have fairly good feet. Hooks, we think, should always be proportionate to stifles and quarters. When they are not so we have a great, thin, ill-spread, leggy creature having hocks which throw it out of all bearing, so far as the contour of a picture is concerned."

### Feeding After Fooling.

Both mother and young must be housed at night in a roomy stall, and food must be given which stimulates the flow of milk, such as boiled roots and bran mashes; these, of course, being dropped off as the grass comes. The usual allowance of oats should be continued, for the mare's system requires as much feeding to produce milk as to produce work. A mare and foal do best when they have a little field to themselves. A mare with a foal should, of course, do no work at all; if such is tried there is great danger that the exertion and sweating of the mother will react on the milk and make it deleterious to the foal. In addition to this, if the foal is shut up while the mother is at work it goes hungry too long, and may suffer in another way. Many farmers, of course, manage to work the mare part of the time—sometimes even allowing the foal to run alongside when the mother is at work-but it is unquestionably best to le them run wholly at grass, at least at first -P. McConnell.

### Hints on Grooming.

The process of grooming requires grea practice and experience in order to remove all the deep-seated dirt and loose scales Cleaning the legs is also an important poin in grooming. In dry weather simple brush ing out is sufficient, followed by hand rub bing. In wet or wintry weather when there is mud, washing of the legs is gen erally resorted to.

This practice, as it is commonly per-formed, should be condemned. It is not so much the actual washing that should be ob jected to, as the fact that the legs are almost invariably left damp. This is a pro ning on to destruction of a portion of the skin, as in cutaneous quittor, erythema etc. The mud commonly gets the blame but experience shows it is not the mud, bu the washing, aggravated by bad weather which produces these evils. If the legs must be washed they should be rubbed until they are not only thoroughly dry, but warm. After this they should be bandaged

Washing the whole body of the horse is a practice that should be wholly con-demned. The practice of washing destroys the glossy appearance of a well-groomed animal, besides removing the protective oily material, and subjecting the horse to more danger from chill.

The stable, or pavilion, of Pioneer Stock Farm, Bushnell, Ill., is 140 feet long and forty feet wide, with twenty roomy box stalls, twelve by twelve. It is certainly an ideal place for showing stock to the best advantage and the visitor will always see a very choice lot of Shire stallions con veniently arranged in these comfortable quarters. At the present time there are about thirty-five head of stallions, two and three years old, six Percherons, the bal-ance Shires. They are all of the massive, large boned, well muscled sort, with very neat head and neck, strong coupling, deep rib and very heavy quarters. For style and action they will meet the requirements of the most exacting purchaser, and with their abundant scale they combine the necessary requirements of the twentieth cen tury draft horse in every detail.

### Poison Ivy and Sumac. Poison ivy has three leaslets, and Vir

ginia creeper has five. The former has white berries, the latter purple.

All the drugs in the world are of no use n preventing a bad case of poisoning, unless one begins to do something as soon as the telltale itching begins. When the pustules break open one is almost sure to be in for three days or a week of suffering. It is well to have a little bottle of the extract of grindelia in the house all the time. Ter cents worth is enough. You can get it at any drug store. Rub it on the affected parts every five minutes until the trouble is averted, and be sure to lose no time in be

There is another member of the Rhus family which we should avoid, as it is as poisonous as the poison ivy, if not more so. This is the poison sumae or poison elder. It is a short or small tree, sometimes growing to a height of twenty-five or thirty feet, but usually not more than ten or twelve. It is indigenous to the Middle and Eastern States, growing in swamps and low marshy places. Its foliage consists of from three to five pairs of opposite leaves, and one terminal leaf to each petiole, and to an ordinary observer it appears like our common stag-horn and other sumacs. At all times its swamp-loving habits (for it is never found elsewhere) should serve to identify it, while in the autumn it proclaims itself in unmis-

takable terms, for, as Thoreau puts it, "It Deerfield, Cha

blazes its sins as scarlet." Moreover, its

blazes its sins as scarlet." Moreover, its berries are white, as are those of the polsonous ivy, instead of red, as are those of all the other sumaos, and this is the most important point of difference.

Of the four other sumaos, which grow with more or less abundance throughout the Middle and Eastern States, we need have no fear, as they are all harmless. In every instance the berries grow in dense clusters and are bright red. The leaves are in many pairs on the same petiole with are in many pairs on the same petiole, with the single exception of the fragrant sumac, which, like the poison ivy, has but three iteafiets; but this need not in the least con-fuse one, as the shape of the leaves and the general characteristics of the plants are in no wise the same.

There is a little jingle which I remember having at some time read, which concisely, if not very poetically, explains these differences, and which, if committed to memory, will always serve to distinguish the poisonous and non-poisonous sumacs:

> " Berries red Have no dread; Berries white Poisonous sight; Leaves three
> Quickly flee;
> Leaves three, with berries red,
> Fragrant sumac, have no dread." -Country Life.

Give the hen a chance to follow the plow In the furrow they will find insects.

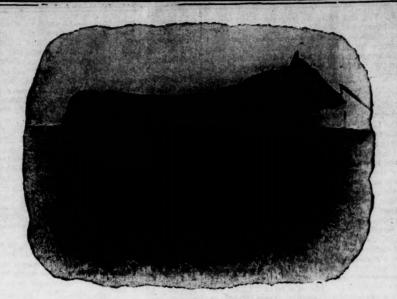
Move the coops to new ground every fer

	Official List of Fairs.
١	STATE AND GENERAL.
	American Institute, New York City Sept. 20-
	California, SacramentoAug. 22-Sept
1	Canada Dominion, WinnipegJuly 25-Aug.
ı	Canadian National, TorontoAug. 29-Sept.
	Chicago, Live StockNov. 25-Dec.
	Colorado, Pueblo
1	Georgia, MaconOct. 19-
١	Idaho, BoiseOct. 17-
1	Illinois, Springfield
ı	Indiana, Indianapolis
1	Iowa, Des Moines
ı	Kansas, Hutchinson
ı	Kentucky, LexingtonSept. 9-
ı	Kentucky, Lexington
١	Maine, LewistonSept. 27-
١	Manitoba Western, BrandonAug. 9-
١	Michigan, Pontiac
ı	Minnesota, HamlineAug. 29-Sept.
١	Missouri, SedalisAug. 15-
ı	Montana, HelenaOct.3
ı	Montana Interstate, BozemanAug. 29-Sept.
ı	Nebraska, LincolnAug. 29-Sept.
ı	New England, Worcester, Mass
I	New Hampshire, Concord
١	New Jersey Interstate, Trenton Sept. 28-1
ı	New Mexico AlbuquerqueOct. 10-1
ı	New York, SyracuseSept. 5-1
ı	North Carolina, RaleighOct. 17-2
1	North Dakota, MandanSept. 27-1
ı	Nova Scotia, Halifax Sept. 7-1
ı	Ohio, Columbus Aug. 29-Sept.
ı	Oklahoma Interstate, Blackwell
I	Oregon, SalemSept. 12-1
ı	Pennsylvania, BethlehemSept. 6-
I	Pennsylvania Horticult'i, Philadelphia Nov. 8-1
۱	Quebec, SherbrookeAug. 27-Sept.
ı	Rhode Island Horticultural, Providence Sept. 15-1
ı	South Carolina, ColumbiaOct. 25-2
ı	South Dakota, YanktonSept. 12-1
I	Southern Interstate, AtlantaOct. 7-2
I	Texas, DallasOct. 1-1
I	Toronto, Industrial
۱	Utah, Sait Lake CityOct. 4-
۱	Virginia, Roanoke CitySept. 27-3
١	Washington, North Yakima Sept. 26-Oct.
۱	West Virginia, WheelingSept. 5-
١	Wisconsin, MilwaukeeSept. 5-
I	W ISCOURING MIN WOULDO
١	NEW YORK.

t	Washington, North Yakima Sept. 26-Oct. 1
t	Washington, North Yakima         Sept. 28-Oct. 1           West Virginia, Wheeling         Sept. 5-9           Wisconsin, Milwaukee         Sept. 5-9
	NEW YORK.
	Afton Sent. 21-24
	Albany, Altamont
	Allegany, AngelicaSept. 6-8
t	Binghamton, BinghamtonSept. 27-30
0	Binghamton, Binghamton   Sept. 27-30
	Broome, Whitney's PointAug. 30-Sept. 2
t	Cane Vincent, Cane Vincent Sept. 6-9
-	Catskill Mountain, MargaretvilleAug. 23-26
1	Cattaraugus, Little Valley
-	Chautauqua, DunkirkSept. 6-9
	Chemuug, ElmiraSept. 12-16
-	Clinton, PlattsburgSept. 13-16
0	Cobleskill, Cobleskill Sept. 1≥22 Columbia, Chatham Aug. 30-Sept. 2
-	Columbia, Chatham
- 1	Cortland, Cortland Aug. 21-26 Cuba, Cuba Sept. 13-16
-	Delaware, DelhiAug. 30-Sept. 2
-	Cortanu, Ordani 2,2 2 Cuba, Cuba. Sept. 13-16 Delaware, Delhi Aug. 30-8ept. 2 Delaware Valley, Walton Sept. 6-9 Deposit, Deposit. Aug. 23-26
8	Dryden, DrydenSept. 13-15
	Dundee, Dundee Oct. 4-4 Dutchess, Poughkeepsie Sept. 13-16
	Easex Westport Sept. 6-9
	Essex, Westport Sept. 6-9 Erie, Hamburg Sept. 13-16 Franklinville, Franklinville Aug. 30-Sept. 2
3	Franklinville, Franklinville
i	Fulton Johnstown Sept. 5-8
t	Genesee, Batavia Sept. 19-22
٠	Gouverneur, Gouverneur, Aug. 30-Sept. 2
•	Greene, Cairo Aug. 22-25 Hemlock Lake, Hemlock Oct. 4-6
:1	Hemlock Lake, HemlockOct. 4-6
	Herkimer, Herkimer
	Jefferson Watertown
SI	Madison, Brookfield Sept. 12-15
1	Montgomery, FondaAug. 29-Sept. 1
1	Monroe, BrockportSept. 28-Oct. 1
١	Naples, Naples Sept. 20-22 Newark, Newark Sept. 29-Oct. 1
il	Niagara, Lockport Sept. 7-10 Oneida, Rome Aug. 29-Sept. 2
Н	Oneonta, Oneonta
7	Onondaga, PhœnixSept. 20-23
,	Ontario, Canandaigua Sept. 15-17 Orange, Middletown Sept. 13-16
1	Orleans, Albion
	Oswegatchie, OgdensburgSept. 5-8
	Otsego, Coperstown
il	Palmyra, PalmyraSept. 22-24
-1	Putnam. Carmel Sept. 6-8
١,	Palmyra, Palmyra       Sept. 22-4         Prattsburg, Prattsburg       Sept. 13-19         Putnam, Carmel       Sept. 6-8         Queens-Nassau, Mineola       Sept. 20-24         Racket, Potsdam       Sept. 6-8         Rensselaer, Nassau       Sept. 6-9         Rensselaer, West Sand Lake       Sept. 13-16         Richfield Springs, Richfield Springs       Aug. 29-31         Pitterstick Overnoon       Aug. 10-16
1	Racket, Potsdam
	Rensselaer, West Sand LakeSept. 13-16
	Richfield Springs, Richfield SpringsAug. 29-31
	Riverside, Greene Sept. 13-16 Rockland, Orangeburg Sept. 5-9
:	Rockland, New City
-	Schuyler, Watkins Sept. 13-16
	Schuyler, Watkins   Sept. 6-9
	Schenevus Valley, Schenevus Aug. 16-18
1	Schoharie, Schoharie
	Seneca, Waterloo
П	Steuben. Bath
	Steuben, TrounsburgSept. 6-9
•	Suffolk, Riverhead         Sept. 12-16           Sullivan, Monticello         Aug. 22-26           Tioga Northern, Newark Valley         Aug. 23-26
-	Tioga Northern, Newark ValleyAug. 23-25
1	Union, Trumansburg
:	Tioga, Owego Sept. 6-9 Union, Trumansburg Aug. 30-Sept. 2 Ulster, Ellenville Aug. 30-Sept. 2
	Vernon, Vernon. Sept. 27-29 Warren, Warrensburg. Sept. 6-9 Washington, Sandy Hill Aug. 22-26
1	Washington, Sandy HillAug. 23-26
	Wayne, Lyons Sept. 15-17
t	Weilsville Sept. 6-9 Wyoming, Warsaw Sept. 18-17
3	Yates, Penn YanSept. 20-23
•	VERMONT.
-	Addison, MiddleburyAug. 30-Sept. 2
	Battenkill, Manchester Centre Sept. 20-22
	Bradford, Bradford
8	Battenkill, Manchester Centre Sept. 20-23 Bradford, Bradford Ang. 30-Sept. 1 Caledonia, St. Johnsbury Sept. 12-15
8	Bradford, Bradford Ang. 30-Sept. 1 Caledonia, St. Johnsbury Sept. 12-15 Caledonia Grange, East Hardwick Oct. 1 Cog River Valley, Northfield Sang 12-14
	Caledonia, St. Johnsbury Sept. 13-15 Caledonia Grange, East Hardwick Oct. 1 Dog River Valley, Northfield Sept. 13-15 Franklin Sheldon Junction Aug. 30-Sept. 1
8 . t	Caledonia, St. Johnsbury Sept. 13-15 Caledonia Grange, East Hardwick Oct. 1 Dog River Valley, Northfield Sept. 13-16 Franklin, Sheldon Junction Aug. 30-Sept. 1 Lampilla Mograteville
8 . t	Caledonia, St. Johnsbury Sept. 13-15 Caledonia Grange, East Hardwick Oct. 1 Dog River Valley, Northfield Sept. 13-16 Franklin, Sheldon Junction Aug. 30-Sept. 1 Lampilla Mograteville
8 . t	Caledonia, St. Johnsbury Sept. 13-15 Caledonia Grange, East Hardwick Oct. 1 Dog River Valley, Northfield Sept. 13-15 Franklin Sheldon Junction Aug. 30-Sept. 1

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		Doylesto	
	East Hampden, Palmer	Oct. 7-8	ı
	Essex, Peabody	Sept. 20-23	ı
•	Franklin, Greenfield	Sept. 21-23	l
	Hampshire, Amherst	Sept. 20-21	ľ
	Hampshire, Franklin & Hampden, Nor	thamton	ı
		Oct. 8-6	L
•	Highland, Middlefield	Sept. 7-8	Г
	Hillside, Cummington	Sept. 27-28	ľ
	Hingham, Hingham	Bept. 27-28	ı
	Hoosic Valley, North Adams	Sept. 23-24	ı
	Housatonic, Great Barrington	Sept. 28-30	Ŀ
	Marshfield, Marshfield		ľ
12	Martha's Vineyard, West Tisbury	Sept. 20-21	ľ
8	Massachusetts Hort., Boston	Sept. 23-26	П
6	Middlesex North, Lowell	Sent. 1s. 17	ŀ
10	Middlesex South, Framingham	Sent. 20-21	ľ
3	Nantucket, Nantucket		ı
10	Oxford, Oxford		l
10	Plymouth, West Bridgewater	Cent 14 16	П
12			Е
7	Spencer, Spencer	Sept. 33-35	B
6	Union, Blandford	Bept. 19-10	Ŀ
6			ľ
2	Weymouth, South Weymouth	Bept. 22-24	K
0	Wakefield, Wakefield		1
6	Worcester, Worcester		r
2	Worcester East, Clinton	Bept. 14-1	ľ
6	Worcester Northwest, Athol		ŀ
3	Worcester South, Sturbridge		
•	Worcester West, Barre	Sept. 29,30	1
9	MAINE.		(
3	Androscoggin, Livermore Falls	Sept. 6-8	
2	Androscoggin Valley, Canton	Sept. 20-22	1
ī	Aroostook North, Presque Isle	Sept. 13-15	•
6	Bristol, Bristol Mills	Oct. 4-5	t
0	Camden, Camden	Aug. 20-Sept. 2	
5	Central, Waterville		
ő	Cumberland, Gorham		
2	Cumberland North, So. Harrison	Oct. 11.12	
	Cumberland, West Cumberland	Sent. 20, 21	
	Eastern, Bangor	Ang. 22-36	١.
2	Eden, Eden	Hent 14 15	d
9	Franklin, Farmington		8
	Franklin North, Phillips	Sent 6.8	
	Hancock, Bluehill	Hent 21 22	7
2	Kennebec, Readfield		í
:	Kennebec South, South Windsor		ï
			f
	Knox, Union		
2	Lincoln, Damariscotta		t

6-9	Hancock, Bluehill	Sept. 21, 22	ľ
-12	Kennebec, Readfield	Oct. 4-6	ı
t. 3	Kennebec South, South Windsor		
-18	Knox, Union		1
-28	Lincoln, Damariscotta	Sept. 27-29	ľ
1-16	Madawaska, Madawaska		b
-24	New Gloucester, Upper Gloucester	Oct. 4-6	ľ
1-10	Ossipee Valley, Cornish	Aug. 30-Sept. 1	١.
. 10	Oxford, Norway		ľ
4-8	Oxford West, Fryeburg		ľ
-30	Oxford North, Andover	Oct. 5-6	1
t. 1	Penobscot West, Exeter	Sept. 27-28	1
5-9	Piscataquis, Foxcroft	Sept. 23, 24	l
5-9	Riverside Park, Bethel	Oct. 4,5	1
-	Sagadahoc, Topsham	Oct. 11-13	ľ
	Somerset, Madison	Oct. 5,6	ŀ
-24	Somerset East, Hartland	Sept. 15-17	b
-26	Waldo, Belfast	Sept. 6-8	L
6-8	Waldo and Penobscot, Monroe	Sept. 13-18	ŀ
-17	Washington, Pembroke	Sept. 14, 15	E
-30	West Washington, Cherryfield		1
6-9	NEW HAMPSHIRE.		1
. 2	ATALITY AND AND ADDRESS OF THE ADDRE		1
1. 2	Nashua, Nashua		ľ
6-9	Rochester, Rochester		1
-26	Claremont, Claremont		
6-9	Oak Park, Greenfield	Sept. 29-22	1
- "			-

	Somerset, Madison	
4		
Ř	Waldo, Belfast	Sept. 6-8
8		Sept. 13-18
7		
ò		Sept. 20-22
9		
2		
2	Nashua, Nashua	
9	Rochester, Rochester	
6	Claremont, Claremont	ug. 31, Sept. 1
•	Oak Park, Greenfield	Sept. 29-22
ı	RHODE ISLAND.	200
•	Newport, Portsmouth	Sept. 20-24
š	Washington, West Kingston	Sept. 6-9
ı	CONNECTICUT.	
3	Berlin, Berlin	Sent 21-22
2	Danbury, D-nbury	Oet 2.9
3	Farmington Valley, Collinsville	Sent 7-8
3	Guilford, Guilford	
,	Harwinton, Harwinton	
2	Horseshoe Park, Willimantic	
,		
	New London, Norwich	
,	New Milford, New Milford	
3	Newtown, Newtown	Sept. 21-29
•	Rockville, Rockville	Sept. 27-39
,	Stafford Springs, Stafford Springs	
2	Union (Monroe, etc.), Huntington	
1	Waterbury, Waterbury	Sept. 20-28
1	Woodstock, No. Woodstock	Sept. 12-14
1	PENNSYLVANIA.	piece
	Allentown, Allentown	
1	Armstrong, Kittatinning	Aug. 16-19
1	Beaver, Beaver Falls	Sept. 20-23
1	Bedford, Bedford	Oct 4-6
1	Berks, Reading	Oct. 4-7
1	Bradford, Towanda	Sept. 20-2s
1	Butler, Butler	Aug. 25-28
1	Carbon, LehightonA	
ı	Center, Clarion	
۱	Clarion, Ciarion	
ı	Columbia, Bloomsburg	
1	Cowanesque Valley, Westfield	
ı	Crawford, Cambridge Springs	Aug. 22-26
-	commenda of the second	

6	Bedford, Bedford
5	Berks, Reading
2	Bradford, TowandaSep
3	Butler, Butler Aug
2	Carbon, LehightonAug. 31-
5	Center, Clarion
1	Clarion, Ciarion Se
1	Columbia, BloomsburgOc
2	Cowanesque Valley, WestfieldSept
1	Crawford, Cambridge SpringsAus
	Cumberland, CarilaleSep
2	Dallas, DallasSept. 29
1	Dayton, DaytonSept
ı	Ebensburg, EbensburgSe
1	Gratz, GratzSept
	Hanover, HanoverSept
	Harford, HarfordSept
	Indiana, Indiana Se
3	Jefferson, BrookvilleAug. 30-8
5	Juniata, Port Royal
3	Lackawanna, MadisonvilleSept
1	Lancaster, Lancaster
•	Lawrence, Newcastle
3	
ı	Lebanon, LebanonAug. 31-
•	Lehigh, AllentownSept
3	Maitland, WallsvilleSept
8	Mansfield, MansfieldSept
ı	Mercer, StoneboroSe
6	Mercer Central, MercerSep
9	Middletown, MiddletownSep
8	Mifflin, LewistownAug. 30-1
8	Milton, Milton
9	Monroe, StroudsburgAug. 30-1
8	Muncey Valley, HughesvilleSept
2	Northampton, NazarethSep
8	Oxford, OxfordSept
6	Perry, NewportSep
9	Punxsutawney, PunxsutawneyAug
8	Smythe Park, MansfieldSept
0	Sullivan, Forksville
	Susquehanna, MontroseSept
6	Troy, Troy Sep
6	Union, Burgettstown
5	Westmoreland, YoungwoodSep
	Wyoming, Tunkhannock Sept
2	York, York
2	CANADA
9	Avimer, Ont86
	Aylmer, Ont

York, York	Oct. 2-8
CANADA.	
Aylmer, Ont	Sept. 5-9
Brome, Brome Corners, Que	Sept. 6, 7
Caledonia, Ont	Oct. 18, 14
Central, Ottawa, Ont	Sept. 16-24
Chatham, Chatham, N. B	Sept. 28-Oct. 2
Chatham, Ont.	Sept. 27-29
Drumbo, Ont	Sent. 27, 28
Dundas Morrisburg, Ont	Aug. 21-Nept. 2
East Algoma, Sault Ste Marie	
Galt, Gait	Sent McOct 1
London, Ont	Sent 9-17
Manitoba, Western Brandon, Man	Ang 9-17
New Westminster, B. C	
New Westminster, B. C.	Oat 10 00
Norfolk Uni n, Simcoe, Ont	Gent 90.99
Northern, Collingwood, Ont	
Oxford, Kemptville	
Paris, Ont	
Peterboro, Ont	
Provincial, Halifax, N. S	Sept. 7-14
Sherbrooke, Quebec	Aug. 27-Sept. 3
South Grenville, Prescott, Ont	Sept. 21-23
St. John, St. John, N. B	
South Renfrew, Ont	Sept. 28-30
Sussex, Sussex, N. B.	Sept. #8-Oct. 2
Toronto, Toronto	Nov. 8-13
Victoria, B. C	Sept. 27-Oct. 1
Wellesley, Ont	Sept. 15, 16
West Durham, Bowmanville	Sept. 27, 28
West Kent Chatham Ont	Sept. 22-24

OLD MOME WEEK IN NEW ENG LAND. Maine, New Hampshire, M and Vermont.

maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Verment.

New England is preparing for her annual reunion, "Old Home Week." In Massachusetts and New Hampshire it is a popular and permanent institution firmly established, and the other States, and even the Maratime Provinces and Newfoundland have this year fallen into line, so that "Old Home Week" will be in vogue from Connecticut to Labrador. July sist to Aug. 6th, Massachusetts calls back her stray folk to the quiet valleys and meadowlands, back to her interesting and quaint old cities and her picturesque towns on the Atlantic coast; Maine from Aug. 14th to 20th will assemble in her delightful pine lands or along her "exoned" coast her scattered children, and during the same period the hills of Vermont, the historic waters of Champiain and Memphremagog are inviting the sons and daughters of the Green Mountain State. From Aug. 20th to 26th the "Old Granite State" will harbor her visitors, and the mountains and lake resorts will team with life and tains and lake resorts will team with life and galety. The Newfoundland "Old Home Week" occurs Aug. 3d to 10th.

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Jr. 20-23

Jr. 13-16

Jr. 20-22

Jr. 13-16

SHORT-HORNS

Thursday, August 10.

SHORT-HORNS

Thursday, August 11.

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Horse Shew. 1985.
HOTDTUFF, foaled 1991; sire Spi
Garton Pride 184. Pirst prise Bot
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